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POLICE BLUFF CALLED.

NATIONAL ORGANIZER DALTON ARRESTED IN ELIZABTTH, N. J.

Taken to Police Station, Then Discharged With Admonition Not to Continue the Meeting—Refuses to Yield His Constitutional Right and Proceeds Without Further Interference.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 15.—Last night the police authorities attempted the perpetration of an outrage on the working class here, and were promptly checked by the Socialist Labor Party.

W. S. Dalton, National Organizer of the Socialist Labor Party, was arrested, taken to the station house, threatened with all kinds of "consequences" if he dared to hold a meeting without a permit from the Mayor and then—he held the meeting, publicly called the bluff and the police drew in their horns, sheathed their clubs and looked sheepish.

A public meeting to be held under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party was advertised to take place at the intersection of the two main streets of this city. The police were notified in the afternoon by a member of Section Elizabeth, S. L. P., that the meeting would be held. The answer of the police over the 'phone was that no meeting would be permitted at that corner.

Shortly after eight o'clock Dalton opened the meeting in the name of the Socialist Labor Party, stated the object and aims of the Party and was proceeding to deliver a lecture on Socialism, when a police officer stepped up and asked if he had a permit to speak. On being informed that Dalton had none the policeman said:

"You can't talk here without a permit."

"Well, you just stand there and listen and I'll convince you I can talk without a permit."

"But why don't you ask permission?" queried the cop.

The speaker turned to the crowd and said:

"I am a member of the working class, exercising the right of free speech guaranteed to us by the Constitution of the United States. This is a capitalist trick to stop Socialist agitation. I refuse to leave this stand unless I am placed under arrest. "Now," to the officer, "you either arrest me or go away and quit bothering us."

The cop left and the crowd, which had increased greatly during this colloquy, applauded. In five minutes the cop returned and said:

"Here you'll have to quit that."

"I refuse to quit until you arrest me."

"Come along then to the station house," said Mr. Cop and the speaker informed the crowd that he was arrested and asked them to wait for him to come back.

With a crowd of men, women and children numbering about 150 following them the guardian of capitalist interests and his prisoner walked through the streets to police headquarters. Arrived there the cop told the truth about what had passed and then he repeated the same old chestnut: "You can't speak without a pemit and we will not give you a permit."

The police officials merely sneered at Dalton when he asked what they proposed to do about the right of free speech. But the discussion came to an abrupt end when he asked what the charge was against him and was informed he was not under arrest. He turned to the cop who had brought him there and that worthy stammered out:

"Yes, I arrested this man but not to lock him up."

"Good night," said the Socialist, as he started for the door, "I have nothing to do here, there's a crowd of workingmen waiting for me uptown."

"You will be arrested if you ignore our orders," said the official.

"I take my orders from Section Elizabeth of the Socialist Labor Party," was the answer, "what the wage workers here say goes with me."

The door was pushed shut by a big fellow in plain clothes and for a minute it looked as if force was to be used. Some well-meaning freak in fine clother here put in his oar and pleaded with Dalton to "be "reasonable." He said the police had treated Dalton fairly and that the Socialists should now show a brotherly spirit by obeying orders. He was politely requested to not worry, and Dalton started up town again with the crowd. A hurried meeting of the Section members was held at the speaker's stand, and Organized May put the question: "What instructions do you give your National Organizer?"

"Fight it out now," came the command, and the speaker jumped on the stand. The crowd began to cheer and applaud, but he checked them and asked that no applause be given as he expected to be arrested in a few minutes and he wanted all that time. Then for twenty minutes the speaker told the crowd what the Daily and Weekly PEOPLE were, how necessary it was for every worker to read them and how such outrages as his arrest would be impossible if the workers understood their own interests. A brief exposition of Socialism was given and an analysis of the various political parties. At the end of the first half hour the speaker called the attention of the crowd to the fact that the bluff of he police had been called, and how the S. L. P. again asserted the rights of man.

For another hour the crowd—which the police had so powerfully helped to attract—remained and listened to the gospel of the working class revolution and when the meeting adjourned the sentiment expressed by out siders and caught as they moved away was:

"It takes those Socialists to call a police bluff."

WHITE SLAVERY IN THE SOUTH.

Prof. James Says Mill Workers' Conditions Are Worst in the World,

At a recent demonstration of trade unionists in Boston, Prof. James, of Philadelphia, took occasion to refer to the sad condition of textile operatives in the South. He said that slavish conditions existed in every mill district throughout the South which were a disgrace to that section of the country and which, if exposed, would startle the entire American public. He claimed that the Southern operatives were forced to work longer and for much less pay than any class of labor in either England or America, which was due to the fact that most of them were illiterate and knew nothing of the benefits to be derived from intelligent organization.

At the conclusion of Prof. James' address, Mr. W. Edmundson, a traveling newspaper man, asked permission to submit a statement. "I happen to be a native of North Carolina," he said, "and am one of the many millions of this country who believe slavery to be an impossibility under the American flag. No one who understands the Southern people as I do will deny that they represent a very large percentage of the best and most patriotic citizens of this Republic. If slavish conditions have recently developed in any of the Southern States, it is passing strange that so important a fact should exist only in the mind or fancy of Prof. James. My friends, there is no such thing as slavery within any territory of the United States."

Mr. James then stated that in order to show more clearly the helpless and pitiable condition of these mill workers he would submit the following definite assertions which were absolutely true, and which no one, who is acquainted with the facts in the case, would attempt to deny:

"1.—The Southern mill operatives are good-natured, efficient and industrious, but being remarkably credulous and ignorant, they are easily pursuaded and victimized.

"2.—In a decided majority of these mills, children of unusually tender age—from 6 years up—are employed, and instances are almost innumerable where a boy of 14 years of age is required to do a man's work on a salary of 30 cents per 12-hour day.

"3.—Thousands of these little ones, stunted in body and mind by the hardships of mill life, are growing up in a state of hopeless ignorance.

"4.—The Southern operatives are under severer restrictions than any class of mill labor in the world. They are required to trade at the mill owner's stores, to rent their houses and, whether sick or well, to pay a regular weekly doctor's tax.

"5.—They are subject to a docking system' under which they are shamelessly cheated and robbed.

"6.—If they dare to even suggest the idea of joining a union, they are at once discharged and so successfully blacklisted, that they can obtain no further employment in any of the Southern mills. The mill owners actually dictate to operatives what they shall do with their children."

Prof. James substantiates what the DAILY PEOPLE has said about this class of labor in the South.

W. B. S.

SLAVERY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

An Army Report Which Frankly Asserts Its Existence.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16. — On the much disputed question of slavery in the Philippines, Gen. MacArthur's report, of which abstracts were recently made public, throws some light. In a communication from O. J. Sweet, major Twenty-third Infantry, commanding, written from the headquarters of the district of Mindana and Jolo, and dated Jolo, May 1, 1901, appended to MacArthur's report as an exhibit, appears the following paragraph:

"The question of slavery, although not recognized by the United States, is still a fact and is a constant source of trouble on accountof the slaves escaping from one master to another, or being stolen. Whenever a question relating to slavery comes before me, I simply make the owners prove that they are slaves beyond doubt, in which case I have nothing to do with them. But in case I can pick a flaw in their title, I give the alleged slaves freedom papers. Thousands of Moros are held as slaves who are by right free people."

Thus the United States is keeping in involuntary bondage innocent human beings under its own dominion. The benevolent assimilators close their eyes or turn their backs upon things as they are and denounce as a lie what a soldier in their service and on the spot in the candor of an official report, sets down as "still a fact and a constant source of trouble." It is not known that Major Sweet has been disciplined yet for his frankness, or Gen. MacArthur for permitting it.

A SACRIFICE FOUND.

EICHMANN TO BE MADE A SCAPEGOAT FOR THE SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

Forced from Cover By the Socialist Labor Party, They Now Seek a Place to Defend Themselves—Resolve to Expell the Man They Allowed to Accept Capitalist Nominations Unless He Resigns—A Dodge That Does Not Work.

Readers of THE PEOPLE are acquainted with the case of Morris Eichmann of West Hoboken, who was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace by a combination of Democrats, Republicans and Social Democrats. The fact was brought out that Eichmann solicited and obtained the support of these parties. The fact was also brought out that he signed the petition of candidates on the opposing tickets in return for the support accorded to him.

The facts in this case were carefully kept secret by the Social Democrats, and when the Socialist Labor Party brought them to light there was the usual cry of "liar," "union-wrecker," etc. This little "union" between the Social Democrats and the Republicans and Democrats went well, because Eichmann having the field to himself was easily elected. Still the exposure of their actions caused the Social Democrats great uneasiness. They hedged and dodged on the matter, but all their explanations and vilification could not hide the real status of the affair.

They try to imitate the Socialist Labor Party in externals, so in this matter they could not but listen to what the party had to say. At first they defended Eichmann, and rtied to keep him under cover. This did not turn out well, as there are so many things being kept under cover that standing room is growing scarce. The more they tried to defend, the more desperate the matter became. At last thoroughly beaten, exposed on all sides to the scorn and contempt of every honest man, they determined to use Eichmann as a scapegoat. They decided that he should be the redeemer, and that when he was sacrifided they should eternally point to him as an example of their "Socialism," and thus draw attention away from their party's history.

This plan was decided upon after long thought. It was seen that the Social Democracy stood self-stultified before the working class, and its assertions were always contradicted by its actions. It was recognized as an unclean thing to be avoided. Various plans were broached, but they all fell through. Pressure was brought to bear on Eichmann to get him to resign, but he hung on to his little Justiceship as a thing he had conquered by his own superior craftiness. Then they tried to work the excuse that the nominations were "unsolicited." This fell also, because it is known that the Social Democracy is a political Jezebel which throws itself into position to have "advances" and "solicitations" made to it. Its affectedness, as evinced by its many resolutions, was olways contradicted by its actions.

When the Socialist Labor Party had added the blot of Eichmann's action to the black record of the Social Democracy, the leaders of the latter party were forced to take action. The action came last Sunday when the Social Democrats of Hudson County, N. J., resolved that Eichmann should either resign his office, or else leave the party.

They took this resolve amid much trumpeting and self-glorification. They did not take it because they deemed it wrong to accept political suppor from the Democrats and Republicans, but because they feared the Socialist Labor Party. This same spirit was manifested in the Indianapolis convention. There every action was framed in the hope that the Socialist Labor Party would say nothing about it.

Eichmann was present at the meeting, and he preserved the same spirit he had when he accepted the endorsements and nominations of the various parties. He was surprised at the change which had taken place. He said that he had not been consulted by the Democrats and Republicans. Then he asserted that before he accepted the nomination he had consulted various members of the party and they told him he would do perfectly right to accept anything that came his way. The Social Democrats were in the field to "expropriate the expropriators." The expropriators have the jobs, and the extent to which Social Democrats can get these jobs, just to that extent will they "expropriate the expropriators."

Mr. Eichmann's burning words were received coldly, and when he finished the vote was taken. It was passed unanimously, and unless Eichmann resigns he will be expelled, or at least suspended until his term of office expires.

Simple Samuel Gompers and Pure Theodore Shaffer do not seem able to agree on the conduct of the strike. Gompers is missing, but his secretary is ready to furnish photographs and opinions upon application. Simple Samuel, as is usually the case when there is trouble coming, has side-stepped out of the way. The steel strikers are being hard pressed, and the president of the American Federation of Labor (which organization is 1,500,000 strong if you stand to windward) is missing. He refuses to allow his whereabouts to be known until the strikers are whipped. Then he will return and tell what "horganized labor" has done for the working class.

TAMMANY AGAINST THE ALLIANCE.

Injunction Against Egg Candlers Vacated, But One S. L. P. Speaker Put Under Bonds.

The temporary injunction issued by Judge O'Gorman on the 10th inst., against the Egg Candlers' Union, L. A. 347 of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, on the complaint of Frank Goldstein of Columbia and Rivington streets, New York City, came up yesterday morning in Part I., Supreme Court, before Judge MacLean. The complainant failing to put in an appearance, the counsellor for the Egg Candlers' Union, Henry A. Rubino of the firm of Kennisson, Crane, Emley & Rubino, moved to vacate the injunction, and same was granted.

Yesterday afternoon, the hearing of the case against Henry Jaeger and Henry Colander, who were arrested on last Saturday night for speaking at the mass meeting of the Egg Candlers' Union, came up before Magistrate Cornell in the Essex Market Police Court.

Counsellor Rieger, who acted for the complainant, Frank Goldstein endeavored to show that the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance had instructed the speakers (Jaeger and Colander) to speak at this mass meeting for the purpose of injuring the business of Frank Goldstein. Counsellor Cohen, who acted for the defendents, showed conclusively that such was not the case; that the speakers were merely discussing the merits of old and new trades unionism and the class struggle in general.

Detectives Slifford and Long testified for Goldstein, stating that the defendants had violated the injunction and had used language detrimental to the complainant. Goldstein's lawyer endeavored to prejudice the judge against the defendants by continually asserting, "These are Socialists, your honor, they are continually doing this kind of thing on the East Side. The Socialist organizations send their men around to do this kind of thing."

The judge finally dicharged Colander, but held Jaeger in $500 bonds to keep the peace for six months. Bonds were furnished.

TWO OF A KIND.

Exploiting the Steel Workers to Advertise Themselves.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 16.—The joint committee of the Anti-Trust League and District Assembly No. 66 of the Knights of Labor have adopted a resolution for a "thorough and immediate investigation of the operations of certain savings banks in New York, Boston, Pittsburg and other money-centers" to discover whether the "managers of those institutions are using the funds of depositors in an unlawful manner for the furtherance of stock gambling and labor crushing schemes of the organizers of the Steel Trust and other outlaw corporations."

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—Mr. L. Greenbaum, national secretary of the National Socialists, alias Social Democratic, alias Socialist party has fulminated a call to "all the branches of the party" to do "all in their power to aid the steel strikers."

Ruskin Colony's End.

WAYCROSS, Ga., Aug. 19.—The Ruskin Commonwealth, a so-called Socialist colony, has gone by the board. Only three families remain, the other having departed for different points North and West. The prnting outfit of the "Coming Nation," the colony paper, is advertised to be sold by the Sheriff on August 31, while the land will go the same way on Sept .3 This will wipe out the last vestige of the colony which came from Tennessee two years ago. Several families have found it impossible to get away, they will settle near Vadosta. The printing outfit will be sold to satisfy claims against the colony while the land goes to satisfy a mortgage.

The colony originally had its inception in a land scheme, he projector of which pulled out when the dupes had been gathered in. Those composing the colony were in no sense Socialists. They were mostly middle class folks who beaten in the struggle for existence sought refuge in the colony and endeavored to thrive by the sale of chewing gum, suspenders and the publications of the colony. No Socialist would have joined such an asylum. Socialists realize that the co-operative Commonwealth cannot be demonstrated in a rat hole. Nothing short of the nation will suffice to inaugurate socialism.

An enterprising Chicago firm has been selling degrees of D.D. to ministers who needed the letters in their business. Many bit at the bait, received the desired box car lettering, and paid their money. They did not honestly earn a degree, but they were willing to pretend that they did. Their pretense and deception in this respect shows the present status of the clerical profession. Merit, if there can be merit in such a calling, counts for nothing. There must be the glamour of learning, degrees, and all other things that serve to cover up the lack of a sound education. You might call a cat, Thomas Milklapper, LL.D., F.R.S., D.D., but that would mean no more than does the pretense of the ministers who purchased their D.D., or A.M. Simons, Editor, who now signs himself "B.L." It is not known whether Simons picked up his degree on the street, found some person who had a second-hand one to give him, or purchased it from the rapid fire degree mill in Chicago. In any event it is as worthless as was the "Editor" or "Socialist" he uses after his name, and the [illegible] D.D. of the [illegible].

BIG WAGE-CUT VOTED.

FALL RIVER MANUFACTURERS AGREE TO ENFORCE FIFTEEN PER CENT REDUCTION.

This Determination Reached After Two Weeks Discussion—Have Tried Curtailment and Found It a Failure—Extensive "Strike Threatened."

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 13.—The Manufacturers' Association voted to enforce a reduction of about fifteen per cent in the wages of the thirty thousand operatives employed in the cotton mills. September 3 was named as the date for the cut to take effect.

The determination on the part of the mill treasurers was reached after a two weeks' discussion their claim being that with the present price of cotton and the selling price of print cloths it is impossible to make print cloths at a profit unless the cost of production is reduced. Already they have tried the curtailment plan in an attempt to better the conditions and found it a failure.

An interview with the "labor leaders" this morning developed the fact that they are all opposed to the reduction. They say without hesitation that the operatives will fight to a finish, and that, so far as present indications go the 3d of September will bring one of the most extensive strikes in the history of the textile industry in New England. A special meeting of the Textile Council has been callod for Thursday night at which action will be taken. The operatives are quite as determined as the manufacturers, and serious trouble is expected.

Reductions in operatives' wages have been frequent in the past two years. Where formerly an operative was able to earn nine and a half dollars a week, he now finds it difficult to earn eight.

The reductions have mainly been indirect ones. The cuts are lengthened, while wages remain the same; or the operatives are given fine grades at coarse prices. The standard cuts, for instance, are fifty-two yards; on a double cut the over length or increase will be six yards. When the length of the cut is increased the operative finding it has taken him longer than usual, applies himself more closely to his task with the result that he accomplishes the increase in the same time it formerly took him to make the cut minus the increase. These reductions while constant are never general. They occur in one department after another, and one mill after and another, in a quiet, insiduous manner. Women are employed in large numbers in the mills.

The wages of the men are so low that those of the women are about of the same average. Children are also numerous in the mills. Employment is so spasmodic, dues to the many curtailments, that it requires the combined earnings of parents and children to make a livelihood for the family. The average wage of the operatives is now less than a dollar a day. A strike occurred in the Shove Mill in Globe Village last week. During this strike the operatives publicly stated that they received less than a dollar a day pay. Improved machinery is being introduced into all the mills to the detriment of the workers.

A new automatic thread-drawing-in machine is now on trial in the Granite Mills. It is said to be a success in its operation. It can do the work of three drawing-in girls, and when in general use, will displace this class of mill hands.

The "labor leaders" of Fall River are all Democratic and Republican politicians, who are generally distrusted by the mill workers. Their "powerful" organizations are numerically weak, having a membership of less than 3,000 or less than one tenth of the mill employees. Lately they have been advocating a co-operative mill as a "remedy" for the evils from which the mill workers suffer.

The idea is to raise a million dollars through the unions who would "own" the mill. William Green, Republican Congressman, Second Bristol District, real estate promoter and mill stock owner, is to be president; while James Whitehead, Secretary of the Weavers' Union, Thomas O'Donnell, Secretary of the Spinners' Union, James Jackson, Secretary of the Slashers' Union and James Tansey, Secretary of the Carders' Union, will hold fat positions. That is, if the idea succeeds, which is not likely as the mill workers have turned it down.

The "labor leaders" say the idea is in abeyance. The strike may furnish them with a good opportunity to push it forward again, though the temper of the mill workers, coupled with their poverty, will turn it down again.

Fruits of Dowieism.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 19.—Mrs. Bertha Kenyon, 1625 Wabash avenue, a Dowieite, died at her home without medical attendance. She was in such agony that her groans could be heard in the next building and the prayers of Dowie's elders failed to relieve her. An inquest will be held.

Miss Anna Fotsch, the third Dowieite who has been at the detention hospital within a week, was declared insane and was sent to the Kankakee asylum. Miss Fotsch said, in her occasional sane moments, that the Dowieites had taken all her savings, $400. This was denied by Elder Speicher. Samuel Clark, an attorney, was committed to the Elgin asylum; he is expected to recover. Miss Esther Winn, who got into trouble at Washington by an attack on the secret service, was sent to the Jefferson asylum.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

The Money King of the WorldHis—Power and Influence.

Wall street is intensely interested in the almost daily alignment of forces in the struggle between the Morganbund and the Rockefeller clique for the chiefship of the financial field. They are busy counting up the resourses of the respective sides, and trying to figure out who on a mere show of wealth would win.

In this connection, a prominent Wall street banker, who, for reasons of policy, does not wish his name mentioned, made a startling statement regarding the resources of John D. Rockefelle yesterday. He is in a position, by reason of close business relationship, to know of what he speaks. He said:

"I have read the recent Wall street articles regarding the rivalry between the Morgan and Rockefeller interests. I think the articles have described the situation pretty accurately, but of one thing I am certain, the papers have underestimated the wealth of John D. Rockefeller. I have never seen a newspaper statement that approximated it. Instead of their figures, I should say Mr. Rockefeller is worth little less than a thousand millions to-day.

"Take his holdings in Standard Oil alone. They have been worth during the present year more than $300,000,000. But it must be remembered that Mr. Rockefeller, who squanders less than most rich men on his personal wants, has been growng rich at the rate of compound interest.

"I don't think any man will deny that Mr. Rockefeller has made an average of $30,000,000 a year for ten years. The reinvestment of this sum alone, supposing be had had no principal, at 5 per cent. compound interest, woulld mean the addition of more than $400,000,000 to his riches.

But the securities from which this income has been derived have steadily increased in value. His Standard Oil holdings less than four years have doubled in market value; his railway and other securities have advanced tremendously, and in the past three years his wealth has increased in a sum which would astonish the American people if the actual figures were laid before them.

"There are few firt class railroads in which he does not own some of the stock. There are few trusts in which he has not been compelled to re-invest his constantly increasing income. At the present quotations for securities it is impssible that he should be worth less than a thousand million dollars.

"As for the rivalry between Morgan and Rockefeller. As they are the two men who control the most money in America, I think this rivalry is natural. As yet, however, I think it is without hostility. Both men are interested in many of the same enterprises.

"Certainly I belive that the only man in a financial sense, to whom Mr. Morgan takes off his hat is John D. Rockefeller. The sane, observant man well knows the silent latent power of his vast millions; and I should say that at the present time it would be a risky venture for Mr. Morgan, or any other person on earth, to wage financial war against John. D. Rockefeller and his billion.

"A generally believed report in continually circulated concerning the fight between J. P. Morgan and John D. Rockefeller for the financial mastery of the new world, and that Mr. Morgan will turn his banking business into a corporation.

It is argued by Wall Stree men that with a charter of general powers the Morgan Company would have even a greater capacity than now belongs to a group of men of whom Morgan is the centre.

Rich individuals, having established highly successful banking and trust companies, have before this converted their firms into stock companies, retaining control. At the same time they have lessened individual liability and greatly increased the scope of their powers.

By this means Mr. Morgan could draw to himself both the pledge and capital of his friends; at the same time increasing his command of their loyalty and their money. Furthermore, he would be able to guard himself more thoroughly, in any contingency, against the onslaught of his enemies.

Should the issue ever be drawn, should the last fight ever be fought, John D. Rockefeller could have less chance against a Morgan Company than against J. Pierpont Morgan. Besides, corporations never die, and the friends of Morgan, one of the most robust of men, promising the most extraordinary longevity, are inclined to think that it were wiser for the law to perpetuate the tremendous enterprises of which he is the head, rather than risk them to fate and accident, such as may come to any man.

Those who know Mr. Morgan are emphatic in saying that if J. P. Morgan & Company were made, say, the Morgan Company, it would certainly be for the purpose of increasing power rather than for lessening individual liability.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

LIGHT FOR STRIKERS.

THE S. T. & L. A. ADDRESSES A LARGE MEETING OF STEEL STRIKERS.

Shaffer Exposed and Nailed as an Ignoramus or a Crook and the Socialist Labor Party Trade Union Policy Explained Amid Cheers and Applause.

PITTSBURG, Aug., 16.—On Thursday night, August 15th the Socialists expressed their opinion in the present steel strike situation at McKeesport the hot bed of the strike in this district.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Pittsburg District No. 15, of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance at Alex. Shaw's Orchard, cor. Pearl and Versailles streets and almost a thousand steel strikers were in attendance.

They listened in rapt attention to the clean, clear revolutionary utterances of the Socialist speakers and time and again they showed their unqualified approval by enthusiastic and vigorous applause.

The meeting was opened by comrade James Illingworth who showed in a masterly manner the absolute necessity of class-conscious political action by the working class.

He further proved to the absolute satisfaction of the workers assembled that strikes alone, even though a so-called victory is gained cannot change this vicious Capitalist system.

He then introduced comrade Wm. J. Eberle who on taking the platform told the workers present that the teachings of the Socialists might grind harshly upon their ears at this particular time, but that the truth must be spoken regardless of whose feelings it would hurt.

He then showed the evolutioon of the tool of production, taking the steel industry as a clinching illustration, citing the numerous inventions that have displaced both skilled and unskilled mechanics, proving that it was suicidal to fight "Capital with Capital," considering the fact that the Working Class have no Capital and as a matter of fact are propertiless and constantly on the verge of starvation."

His remarks were punctuated with hearty applause.

The next speaker was S. Schulberg who on taking the stand referred to the fact that every one present, contrary to the persistent insinuations of the "labor leaders" were orderly, sober and willing to learn and were not an unruly mob of rowdies and hoodiums looking for a chance to destroy PROPERTY.

Then he pitched into his subjet, showing the tremendous power of the Steel Trust whose threat to wipe off the face of the map the city of McKeesport could easily be carried out.

He proved that every one of the trust magnates was an unnecessary impediment to society's growth and development, that the mills of right belong to the working class and the Socialist is the only one who has a method whereby the working class can get back all the wealth of which they have been robbed.

That method being class-conscious political actio;n through the only party of the working class—the Socialist Labor Party.

Schulberg then pointed out the crimes of the labor fakirs, showing that they were either crooked or too ignorant to be worthy of the trust and confidence of the working class.

He lashed Shaffer for being a Republican politician (and the men liked the lashing), he showed Shaffer to be either a scoundrel or an ignoramus, when he says: "That it has always been his ambition to see labor and capital mutually recognizing each other's rights and working in harmony."

"That the hordes of IGNORANT FOREIGNERS are the chief fomenters of trouble in strikes."

"I believe that the employers are today far more liberal with their men than they ever were in the past."

"Whenever anything REASONABLE was asked we always were met with consideration and courtesy."

Schulberg clinched his arguments by quoting from an article signed by Shaffer that appeared in the United Mine Worker's "Journal" of Thursday, July 25, 1901.

Taken all in all the meeting was a grand success and the announcement by the chairman that another meeting would be held at the same place on Tuesday, August 20 was received with satisfaction, expressed by repeated hearty cheers.

To "Unite" Capital and Labor.

It was reported here yesterday that J. Pierpont Morgan has planned a "union" of capital and labor.

According to the plans, stock of the United States Steel Corporation, has been set aside for the purchase at inside figures by the 165,000 men employed by the companies that make up the great Steel Trust. It is contemplated to form this copartnership between the shareholders and the employees of the United States Steel Corporation.

At a recent conference between the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association and Charles Schwab, the president of the United States Corporation, it came out that Schwab, under the direction of Morgan, had formulated a "profit-sharing" scheme whereby it is proposed to make every employee of the steel corporation a co-partner in the business.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

GROWTH OF THE PARTY IN THE PAST FEW YEARS.

The Manner and Method of Organization—Payment of Officials and Editors—Difficulties Under Which Meetings Are Held—Bodies Attached to the Party.

The following article is from the New York "Tribune," while it gives no indication of the changes which are going on in the German Social Democracy, it does give a passible presentation of the party as it must appear to one who views it merely from the standpoint of the spectator. The information contained in the article is valuable to a socialist in this country as it gives the clue to the actions of many persons once connected with it.

The constituent organizations, when the reason for their existence is gone, become of more movement than the main organization and will be upheld at its expense.

Wiesbaden, July 30.

The recent election for the Reichstag at Memel-Heidekrug was a most significant example of the rapid increase of Socialism in Germany of late years. Since the elections of 1898, the Socialist vote has increased 50 per cent in the district of Memel-Heidekrug; this is only the latest instance of the growing power of the Collectivist party in Germany. The Democratic-Socialist party is to-day the strongest political party in the empire. Its power has continually increased in the last thirty years. At the general elections for the Reeichstag in 1871 the Socialist candidates polled 124,655 votes; in 1881, 311,961; in 1890, 1,427,298; in 1893, 1,787,738; in 1898, 2,100,000 votes.

The German Socialists long since understood that the success of their party depended, to a great extent, upon the financial independence of their leaders. The Socalists have succeeded in making their party a wealthy one. Every member contributes to the party fund; a portion of this money is used to defray the expenses of the local organizations, another portion serves for the Socialist propaganda in the provinces, and the remainder is sent to the executive committe. The total amount received by the committe last year, including proceeds from the party organ, the "Vorwaerts," was $65,000. All the party officers are paid regular salaries. The president of the executive committee receives $10 a month, the treasurer, $80, and the secretary, $50. As the members of the Reichstag receive no salary, the Socialist deputies are paid $1.20 a day out of the party funds. Those who are not residents of Berlin and who go to the capital entirely for the purpose of fulfilling their mandate as representatives in the Reichstag are paid an additional sum of $5 a month. The managing editor of the "Vorwaerts" receives a fixed annual salary of $1,440.00 out of the party funds, the other editors being paid salaries ranging from $480. to $840.. The authors of official Socialist political pamphlets likewise receive payment for their works. Besides these the party keeps up, at great cost, a trained corps of professional Socialist agitators whose duty it is to bring over new recruits to the Socialists ranks. These agitators are sent forth periodically from the great industrial centres. Thus, for instance, they are dispatched from Hamburg into the provinces of Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover and Mecklenburg. The well known orators of the party, men like Bebel, Singer and Auer are always in great demand. Bebel recently stated at a meeting that to comply with all the requests he received to preside at Socialist gatherings 600 days a year would hardly be sufficient.

One of the greatest difficulties which the Socialist leaders have to meet is to secure suitable halls for their gatherings. The police exert great pressure on restaurant keepers to prevent them from letting their halls to Socialists. In garrison towns, soldiers are invariably forbidden to enter any restaurant or public house frequented by Socialists. This is known as the "military boycott," to prevent which certain inn-keepers in Saxony have gone so far as to hang up signs above their entrance door, with the inscription: "Militant Socialists forbidden to enter." On the other hand, the Socialists, likewise, resort to boycotting methods. They inform the restaurant keepers that if they refuse to let their halls for Socialist meetings, every member of the party will boycott their restaurants. In all the large manufacturing centres, the Socialists have been successful in their boycotts. Thus, formerly, in Berlin, they had only one large hall in which to hold their meetings. By a well managed boycott they have now secured as many as they require.

But, even after the hall has been secured, the Socialists are not at the end of their troubles. Though the laws concerning public political meetings vary in the different States of the empire they are invariably severe, and are applied in the harshest manner possible. Notwithstanding that the famous law of exception no longer exists, the German Socialists are always treated differently from other citizens by the police. To begin with, no Socialist meeting can be held in any State of the empire without the presence of two or three police officers, in uniform. These officers are seated on the platform next to the speaker of the evening, and are accompanied by a stenographer to take down the substance of every speech. As a rule, the representatives of the law first attempt to prevent the orator of the evening from speaking, by informing the chairman of the meeting that there is an apprentice in the audience. (According to the German law no apprentice is allowed to be present at a public political meeting.) The chairman then puts the question: "Are there any apprentices present at this meeting? If so, I request them to leave." As a general rule nobody leaves the room. "I see an apprentice," repeats the official, "and consequently I dissolve the meeting." Nothing then remains for the Socialists to do but to leave the hall. But, far from attaining the desired results, such acts of intolerance on the part of the government simply add fuel to the fire of discontent among the working classes and increase the ranks of the Socialist party. In winter time, it frequently happens that the police dissolve Socialist meetings under the pretext that the meeting hall is too cold

But the Socialist have other means of spreading their doctrines besides public meetings. The "companions" as they term one another, meet at various singing and social clubs, generally at small restaurants belonging to a member of the party. These "party restaurants as they are called in Germany, are to be found in every city and town of the empire. At Munich there are a dozen or more such restaurants, the principal one of which is kept by a former workingman, dismissed by his employers for his active part as a Socialist leader. Deprived in this manner of his only means of livlihood, he started a small restaurant with money advanced from the party funds. To-day about twenty-five Socialist veterans are habitues of this restaurant. The noon meal, consisting of soup, meat and two vegetables, costs 12 cents, beer included. Adjoining the dining room is a library smoking room, where many of the habitues spend their evenings, reading the Socialist newspapers, the "Vorwaerts" and the "Leipsiger Volkszeitung," kept on file.

The Party choral societies are one of the most powerful mediums of Socialist propaganda. There are 635 societies of this kind in Germany with a total membership of more than 24,000. The purpose of these associations is to spread a wide knowledge of Socialist songs among the people. When not interfered with by the police, these choral societies officiate at all the great Socialist festivals and also at the weddings and funerals of members of the party. There are a number of Socialist fete days besides the first of May, among them being the birthdays of Lassalle and Karl Marx, and March 18, the anniversary of the Berlin Revolution of 1848.

The leading educational organization of the German Socialists is the Institute for the Education of Workingmen, founded in January, 1891. This institute has a membership of more than 5,000, including a number of women and girls; the courses of instruction are varied, and comprise classes in mathematics, handwriting, bookkeeping, German grammar and literature, stenography and drawing. In the advanced classes political economy, Roman law and constitutional history are taught.

In the line of amusement organizations the Socialist have their own theatres, known as Peoples Theatres, in Berlin, Hamburg, Hanover and several smaller centres. The new People's Theatre at Berlin has a membership of 4,300. Among the Socialist dramas given in the last few years those of Ibsen, Hauptmann and Sudermann are the most popular. It is hardly necessary to note what an important part these theatres play in the education of the German masses.

Such, in brief, is the present condition of the several Socialist organizations in Germany. That these organizations have already achieved their purpose is amply proved by the fact that the Socialist party has to-day the largest following of any political party in the empire.

American Trade With Germany.

Recent discussions regarding the commerce between the United States and Germany lend especial interest to some figures just presented by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, which show the growth of commerce between the two countries in the last thirty years, and in detail during the last ten years. These figugres show that imports into the United States from Germany have increased from $27,000,000, in 1870 to $100,000,000 in 1901, and that exports from the United States to that country have increased from $42,000,000 in 1870 to $191,000,000 in 1901—an increase of nearly 300 per cent in imports from Germany and of nearly 400 per cent. in exports to Germany.

On the export side the greatest growth has been during the last 5 years, in which time the exports to Germany have doubled, being in 1896 $97,897,197, and in 1901 $191,072,252. This growth is distributed among a large number of articles. Comparing exports to Germany in 1895 with those of 1901, corn has increased from $1,672,539 in 1895 to $17,305,229 in 1901; wheat, from $1,522,736 to $7,871,573; lard from $8,018,516 to $13,700,875; oil cake and oil cake meal from $2,330,885 to $5,242,624; flour from $740,264 to $2,011,259; agricultural implements from $556,914 to $2,677,319, and copper from $1,004,390 in 1895 to $7,785,496 in 1901. Machinery of all kinds including steam engines, increased from $1,595,135 in 1895 to $8,109,095 in 1900, the figures for 1901 in this item being not yet vallable.

On the import side the articles which show the greatest growth during the last decade are coal tar colors and dyes, chemicals, laces and embroideries, earthen, stone and chinaware, and sugar. Coal tar colors and dyes have increased from $1,272,275 in 1891 to $3,822,162 in 1900; other chemicals from $1,808,988 to $3,968,116; laces and embroideries from $945,186 to $2,402,372; earthen, stone and chinaware from $1,475,057 to $2,787,163, and sugar from $7,209,150 to $12,346, 734.

An examination of the statistics issued by the German Government show that articles from the United States formed in 1891 10.4 per cent. of her total imports for consumption, while in 1900 they formed 16.9 per cent. of her exports, those to the United States in 1891 formed 10.7 per cent. of the total, and in 1900 they had declined to 9.3 per cent.

AN IDEAL PHILANTHROPIST.

A BROKEN-DOWN CAPITALIST TAKES TO BABY FARMING.

His House Decorated With Flags, and His Babies With Vermin—Resisted Inspection—Terrible Story Told by the Squalid and Filthy Hen House In Which the Children Lived.

It was a pitiful story that was unfolded by an investigation into a Marin county baby farm, made yesterday by Secretary White of the California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children—a pitiful thing that little children could be so treated, and pitiful to think that human beings could so use the helplessness of babies.

That those interested in the baby farm were aware of the fact that their business would not bear investigation was evidenced by the desperate resistance offered yesterday to those who desired to examine the premises—a resistance in which the sixty-five-year-old proprietor of the place was assisted by a demented and beastly man who, when restrained from the use of a gun, went back to nature's weapons and sank his teeth deeply into the hand of the officer who held him.

Seventeen children in all stages of filthiness and of consequent disease herded in an old chicken-house, while the people who are supposed to be caring for them live in comparative luxury in a vine and rose embowered cottage facing Richardson's bay, was the contrast presented to those who went to investigate the report that a number of children were being badly treated at a baby farm near Sausalito. But the surface indications were as nothing when the whole sickening story was unfolded and the fact came out after long and patient investigation, hampered and blocked by those in charge of the place.

The older children said they were happy and well cared for; that they had all they wanted to eat; that they lived as well as in their own mothers' homes. But these assertions, repeated with such unanimity that one could but wonder at the sameness of the tone and wording, were belied by three little ones who were not old enough to talk or to be trained to odeceit. Three little forlorn, ailing babies, scarcely a year old, told more in their wan, pinched features and pathetic, pleading eyes than all the protestations of the old people, backed up by the evidently instigated assertions of the children of more advanced years. Children's tongues may be taught falsehood, but truth that was told by those three little ones spoke louder than all the vociferous assertions of the other inhabitants of the baby farm. Those eyes told of sickness unattended, of bodies lacking nourishment, of hours of dumb and frightened agony as they lay alone in the night with neither soothing voice nor caressing hand to quiet their fears.

But the infant eyes were not allowed their truth telling. Their mute stories were finally corroborated, fully and completely, by the other children and by the wife of the man who is the head of the institution. Driven from one false statement to another by presentation of proofs of her prevarication the woman finally admitted in desperation that these little babies were neglected, mistreated and almost starved. The miserable story of this miserable woman only substantiated the story told by the baby eyes, for when she gave to an ailing little one a crust of bread to show that it had a good appetite and was not sick, the baby grasped the flinty morsel with wolfish eagerness and gnawed it until the last vestige disappeared, and then looked eagerly for more.

"See, how well it eats! Does that look like it was sick?"

This was the comment of the woman who could not stand by and see a sick and half starved baby satisfying its hunger like a little animal.

"Do you never give the babies any milk?" was asked.

"No. We have found that milk is not good for them. The cows about here all have consumption."

Yet in the pantry of the cottage where the old folks live was a bowl of milk for the use of those who refused to give it to sick babies. None of the children has ever been given meat, or fish, or eggs, or milk. The old people say the children are better off without such things; thousands of people never have them and get along well without them. but that same pantry, from which the cottage table is set, contained chops, and eggs, fresh vegetables, butter and milk. It was evident that the theory concerning children did not apply to gqrown people. Bread was the staple of diet for the children, re-enforced at times with bean porridge or dry corn meal mush. Pea soup and rice served to make feasts on extra occasions.

Yesterday morning when Secretary White and Officer McMurray of the Society, accompanied by Dr. C. E. Case, the secretary for Marin county, and Constable J. E. Creed of Sausalito reached the gate of the little place hidden away in a valley at the head of Richardson's bay, a number of children could be seen in the yard, but as John Biter, the baby farmer, saw the visitors he gave a cry of warning, and immediately the children scattered like a flock of quail. Fourteen girls and boys scuttled away to hide. Some crawled under beds, some hid in bushes, others sought such places of concealment as they could most readily find. The three babies in the old chicken house were the only ones who did not try to hide. They simply sat on their little stools and looked upon the strange faces with apathy.

"Stop there! You can't go up there!" was the challenge of Biter to Constable Creed as the latter made his way toward a low, tumble-down building about fifty yards from the cottage. This order was enforced by a blow on the chest as the irate baby farmer attempted to keep the officer from going on. The struggle which ensued ended only when a pair of handcuffs clicked on Biter's wrists, and then, with a snarling growl as if from some animal, the stooping form of the insane brother-in-law of Biter made his way toward the house, saying: "I get gun—gun—gun."

Officer McMurray had by this time relieved Creed of his charge, and as White stopped the maniac, Creed also took hold of him and received in return a severe bite through his right hand. It took fully fifteen minutes to shackle the two men to a post, and all the time the officers were fighting off Mrs. Biter, who was determined to free her husband and brother. When they found that resistance was in vain Biter became calm, and was willing to permit the officers to look over his place. After assuring themselves that the fight was all out of the old men, White and Creed released them and began the investigation. At first no answers were given to questions. Biter demanded to know by what authority his place was invaded. He was not satisfied that the society had any right to interfere, but finally, after much argument, he showed his unwelcome visitors over the place. He protested that he was a philanthropist; that he was supporting these children solely by his own means; that they were well fed and well cared for. He denied that any harm could come from his gun, even had his demented brother-in-law got hold of it, as it was old and useless and not loaded. In proof of this assertion he took it out and raised the hammer. The gun was as well trained as the children, and was discharged, tearing a hole through the leafy roof above White's head.

To add to the disturbance the oldest girl started on a crusade of her own against the visitors, and began screaming, swearing and blaspheming in a manner that spoke anything but well for those who had her training in charge. This was continued until Biter was compelled, for his own protection, to stop the tirade. All the while the mumbling and chattering of "Crazy Joe," as the demented man was called, could be heard as he followed the officers and plucked at their clothing to attract their attention.

Mrs. Biter was anxious for everybody to see how nice and clean her rooms were. She showed a cozy little sitting-room, bedroom, dining-room and kitchen. There were flags and flowers and shells and all sorts of odds and ends by way of adornment, giving to the place a certain air of cheerfulness.

Afer the excitement had quieted down a search of the premises was made. Biter said he had seventeen children under his care. All were accounted for but three. It was only when Mrs. Biter was told that she was concealing something that the three missing ones were pulled from between the mattresses of a bed. The cottage looked all right, and had the search ended there appearances would have been favorable to the Biters, but back of the house were a number of old chicken-houses, one evidently having been built for a brooder-house. Here, in one room 9 by 16 feet, with a 4½ foot ceiling, were six single beds, four on one side of a flimsy partition and two on the other. Here eleven boys and girls slept on such couches as would be scorned by a well-bred dog. The boys said they slept three in a bed—the bed is but thirty-two inches wide—to keep warm. In this brooder-house they were locked at night with only a roof-window to give them ventilation.

But it was in the adjoining room that a scene was presented which would make any one with a soul heartsick. The room was ten feet long and eight feet wide. Thin boards, badly jooined together, made the walls, while the rotten shingles of the roof let in the sunshine and the fog. In the shaky sides light streamed through many cracks, and with the light came a cold wind that set the coughing babies huddled on little boxes, to shivering. Three little tots, neither more than twelve months old, sat there with wide-open eyes, too weak to make protest and so accustomed to the loneliness of their situation that they evidently welcomed the coming of any one, stranger or friend. One, with deepsunken eyes and hollow cheeks, had a racking cough from an attack of acute bronchitis. Mrs. Biter insisted that the baby was not sick—that it had a little cold and was much better than it had been. It was to this baby that she gave the crust of bread as proof of its health.

When asked where these babies slept at night Mrs. Biter said that they slept in her cottage. Biter, however, contradicted this and said they slept in the room where they were found. Both agreed that the children were well cared for at night by several of the older girls, who slept in the same room. But one of the little boys, who was seen afterward, had not been posted and from him came the wretched truth. These three babies were put together, two in a bed not large enough for one, and one in a box on the floor, and were locked in alone, night after night, in this chill room. With nothing under them but a few gunny sacks and covered with thin, worn blankets, these babies lay through the night. Should they wake and cry they had nothing to quiet them but their own fears and loneliness.

There is a condition at the baby farm worse than the neglect suffered by the children worse than the eczematous result of fil' on their bodies, and worse than the vermin that infest their clothing. Neighbors tell of strange scenes witnessed on the place where "Crazy Joe" mingles with the children, no one restraining him in his associations with them. He cooks for them and lives among them, with none to let or hinder him in his sayings and doings.

"Who cares for the little ones," was asked. "Nellie," was the reply. The Biters will not give the names of the children to visitors. Nellie is the oldest girl and she is the matron of the establishment. She is eleven years old and has a command of bad language that would make a fisherwoman proud. Nellie is the "boss" and she makes two little boys and two little girls attend to all the children. These children dress the smaller ones and wash them when they are washed. No sign of a bath tub was to be found on the place. Two old tin basins, on a bench under the trees, do duty for bathroom, and to these the children are taken when it is thought necessary to clean off some of the dirt on their hands or faces. Their bodies, apparently, never receive such attention. The three babies are cared for by any of the children who happen to be near them when attention is necessary. If none of the children is near then the babies get no care. They simply sit on three little boxes ranged against the wall and nod and fall asleep in this uncomfortable position. If they fall off they crawl back without a whimper. They have learned early that crying brings no relief.

Secretary White will make immediate application to the proper courts of San Francisco and Marin counties for the removal of the children to institutions where they can receive the necessary care and attention, and will leave to the courts the punishment of the people who are responsible for the place. The matter will be taken before Judge Angellotti of San Rafuel on Monday for immediate action, and then the courts on this side of the bay will be asked to provide for the children who have been taken from San Francisco to help Biter build up an orphanage which would entitle him to State aid. According to the State law any orphanage containing twenty or more children receives from the State $75 a year for the support of each half orphan, and twice that amount for each child with neither parent. Biter has been trying for several years to get the required number of inmates, even going so far as to offer money for stray babies to make up his quota. But the seventeen now under his care will be placed in other and "better" hands, and Biter will be compelled to look to some other means for his livilihood.

Eight years ago John Biter was a orifist with extensive houses on Waller street in San Francisco. He made considerable money, and as the climate of the city did not agree with him, he went to Marin county for a home. Misfortune overtook him, however, and he began to get children to board. From a small bginning of one baby boarded he branched out until he accumulated seven. Then board money failed to come in, and he applied to the Marin county Supervisors for assistance, which was denied him. Since then he has received more babies and children until he has surrounded himself with the present flock of seventeen. He claims to have the place he occupies rent free from Dr. Lyford so long as he continues in his "philanthropic" work.—From the San Francisco Chronicle.

CANTONAL ELECTIONS.

The French Socialist Labor Party (Parti Ouvrier Francais) Victoriously Exemplifies Its Power.

Cantonal elections were held in France on July 21st, in the districts where no candidate had obtained on that day an absolute majority of the votes cast, a second ballot took place on the 28th.

Let us first explain here that the elections termed "cantonal," correspond to our own township and county elections. The offices voted for are purely local and the results have heretofore been considered as involving only local issues, except in so far as they might indicate, upon the whole, a general party tendency or political drift. They were, therefore, deemed of comparatively small importance, unless they showed in some districts previously conservative, a growth of Socialistic sentiment, by which their character was deeply modified. Even then the amount of this growth could not be ascertained in any such degree as in legislative elections, for the simple reason that no socialist vote could be recorded in cantons where the Socialists were not sufficiently organized to make cantonal nominations.

This year, however, the event was watched with far more than usual interest, as calculated to throw some light on the present and prospective effects of the now irrepyressible and irreducible conflict between the Revolutionary Socialists and the Millerandists. Ten months had elapsed since the P. O. F. had left Wagram Hall and been given foureen days by the prophet Jaures to bury itself out of sight for eternity. Two months had passed since the Blanquists had likewise withdrawn from the so-called Socialist congress of Lyons and been similarly sentenced to death by the lightning bearer of the tobacco jupiter. The question was what had become of those two corpses ?

The answer came like a thunderbolt. In the comparatively small number of cantons where the P. O. F. could place candidates in the field, one hundred and sixty thousand voters, class-conscious proletarians, unconquerable militants, cheered the coming Social Revolution. From the fields left to the Blanquists, who are now united with P. O. F., comprehensive figures are still missing, but the success of a number of their candidates shows that in proporation to their strength (outside of the city of Paris, where they are strongest and where no "cantonal" election was held) they did nearly as well as the P. O. F.

In the great manufacturing department of the Nord, 70,000 votes were given to the standard bearers of the P. O. F. In the Gard department, of about 40,000 votes cast 18,000 went to the candidates of this great party, the remaining 22,000 being divided among the various capitalistic factions, mutually antagonistic, which under the names of conservatives, nationalists, ministerialists, radicals, opportunists, clericals, etc., turn the political contest into a pondemonium. At Nimes the P. O. F. candidate came within 80 votes of a majority against the conservative General Bertrand. Several cities among which Troyes, Valenciennes, Roanne, Grenoble, etc., are fully won over to class-conscious socialism. In brief, the results everywhere show an enormous gain of strength by the clear-cut uncompromising, inexorable party of the Social Revolution.

And what of the Millerandists? Jaures was right enough when upon the withdrawal of the Blanquists from Lyons congress he declared that "Socialist Unity" was an accomplished fact. He and his gang of unscrupulous "arrivests," though still calling themselves Socialists for the middle class purpose of confusion, can nowhere be distinguished from the political factions of the small "republican" bourgeoise. With these factions they are united by contracts, bargains, agreements between gentlemen such as interests and consequent sympathies may indicate, against the United Socialists. So glaringly corrupt were their arrangements with all sorts of political tricksters on the second ballot, that their false pretenses can no longer impose upon intelligent workingmen. In the Nord department in particular, they joined the whole heterogeneous reactionary mass against the candidates of the P. O. F. It goes without saying that everywhere Millerand's tobacconists and Waldeck Rousseau's police did their full duty. "Save the Republic!" The atmosphere is now clear. There will be no possible confusion in the great legislative contest of next year. The very bodies known as "autonomous federations," which had been organized by the anarchist Aristide Briand and the Ministerialists Jaures with a view to the destruction of the P. O. F., are now, one by one, two by two, freeing themselves from their fakirs and going over to their natural party, the party against which no proletarian can work or vote without deserving to be branded as a traitor to his class.

The P. O. F. will hold its Nineteeth National Congress on the 14th of next month in the city of Roubaix. It will be a glorious congress and under the present circumstances will comand the breathless attention of the world.

LUCIEN SANIAL.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

Short Crops Will Result in the Death of Thousands.

LONDON, August 17.—Advices from Moscow say that Russia is on the edge of another famine. Nearly a third of the provinces of European Russia are officially declared to have produced "insufficient," others "sufficient," and others still "under the average" crop of cereals. Only two provinces out of seventy have really good harvests. Among the "insufficient" are the best wheat-growing districts.

The official word, "insufficient," means utter starvation. The famine-stricken area exceeds half a million square miles, twice the area of France, and about the same area as that of the great famine of 1891. The population numbers 43,000,000. The hopes founded on the report of two months ago have vanished. The havoc has been wrought by the intense heat and entire absence of rain when needed. Afterwards, there were torrential downpours and hailstorms. The appearance of innumerable pests is completing the destruction.

As the harvest is now in progress, these are final reports. It might be supposed that Russia would still be able to draw on her vast resources in Siberia. But, matters have not gone well there, though the figures have not been finally issued. Moreover, the crops of Siberia avail little, for Russia has no roads but the railroads.

Of the hundreds of thousands who perished, directly or indirectly, from typhoid and other epidemics, induced by starvation, during previous famines, the great majority were within a hundred or two hundred miles of the railroads and grain could not and cannot go to the starving Mujiks, though the streams take such quantities to the ports, as to benefit the outer world.

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THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC,

a republic in which those who wish to live by their own labor shall have abundant opportunity to live, while those who wish to live on the labor of others, as the capitalists and their parasites live to-day, shall be given the same option the capitalists now give the working class—the option to

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FINAL TEST OF STRENGTH,

the working class must be educated, organized, and disciplined. Educated, organized, and disciplined, nothing can keep them from victory. The *Daily People* is this educating, organizing, and disciplining force. Every workingman and all other honest citizens should read it.

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Trades' & Societies' Directory.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 135

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peschine ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY," No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 480

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary K. Wallberg. 408

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 W. 143d st Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p. m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday at above hall, Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday or month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Suscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129½ W. First street, corner Spring. 435

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Westville Branch mets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P., holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie Co., S. L. P., meets 1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee st. Everybody welcome. Open-air meetings every Sunday evening, cor. Main and Church sts.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy st., San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

WHAT SOCIALISM IS.

THE OUTGROWTH OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Society and the Changes That Have Taken Place in It—New Aspects of Old Institutions—Misconceptions of Socialism—Old Arguments Refuted.

The enemies of Socialism most invariably misrepresent its tendencies. They accuse the Socialist of preaching pillage and destruction. Such teachings find no place in his doctrines. When his adversaries wish to be amiable they call him a dreamer wishing to realize an impossible system of society. So little is the Socialist a dreamer that contrariwise to the philantropists, politicians and reformers in general he does not believe that man or the conditions under which he lives can be changed by moral sermons on civic or religious subjects; he, the dreamer, studies the social environments, analyzes the economic phenomena, traces them to their origin, follows them in their development, observes their action on the human family, and then fearlessly and without bias draws conclusions.

Man is subject to, and is the creature of his environments. There are two of these, the cosmic and the economic, the former biologic in its action, the second responsible for all social arrangements that have characterized history. Man is the creator of the economic environment that shapes his destiny as a social being. This economic environment must be changed before man and his conditions can be changed. Well-intentioned people are at war with logic when they would begin by changing the heart of man. If you stop in the water, you will stay wet; the only way to keep dry is to get out of the water. In a word, Socialism is merely the explanatory philosophy of history; its utmost ambition is to demonstrate that at every historical epoch the mode of production and exchange determines and explains the political and intellectual history of that epoch. This, the materialistic conception of history, brings order out of what otherwise presents itself to us as a hopeless jumble of contradictions.

Slavery, for instance, arose when man in his conquests over nature had reached the point where by his own labor in a day, a week, a month, or a year he could produce more than was absolutely necessary to keep him in good health during that period. Then cannibalism disappeared and became immoral, and captives, instead of being killed and eaten, were enslaved, and the fruits of their labor over and above what was necessary for their keep and reproduction were appropriated by their vanquishers; slavery became moral and concepts of all orders arose reflecting the slave form of production.

For thousands of years the slave class below was the basis upon which was reared the whole social superstructure. Thenceforth slavery faded (a submittal of the reasons is beyond the scope of this necessarily brief exposition, they are, however, all of economic nature) into serfdom, and corresponding to the new industrial arrangements arose new political, juridic, ethical and religious concepts that found sanction in the feudal governmental forms. Thanks to the ever-increasing efficiency of the tools of production, the division of labor, the extension of markets, the feudal social arrangement ever became more out of harmony with the evoluting form of production, until with the introduction of steam and the tornado of the French revolution Capitalism (meaning the present form of production and exchange), bursting the shell of exhausted fuedalism, sprang full-fledged upon the scene of history. Capitalism reigns triumphant to-day, but the factors of social dissolution exist to-day as yesterday; these economic factors are ever becoming more powerful; they will and must produce the dissolution or metamorphosis of the present social arrangement, just as they have produced the dissolution of all anterior social forms.

Every governing class of history has been blinded by its present and apparent economic interests to its ultimate good; it becomes a cess-pool of conservatism ruled and swayed as it is by those interests. That is why the Socialist Labor Party appeals to the wage working class, and to it alone. This class is the victim class—the giant is blind, the Socialists are opening his eyes—it tends with all its might, with ever-increasing consciousness and intelligence to get out of its misery. Its energies must and shall be properly directed by members from within its own class with identical interests.

In its efforts to throw off economic bondage, the working class becomes the champion of the whole human race; for it can only free itself on condition that it transforms the private property (in the means of life) of the few into the social property of all. Society is rapidly being differentiated into two great economic classes—one owning nothing but its labor power, the other all the means of life.

The Republican party represents and incarnates the interests of the handful of plutocrats who are the world's autocrats to-day. The Democratic party represents the interests of the dying or disappearing middle class. The Socialist Labor Party represents the interests of the working class, and, in the ultimate, the interests of the whole human race. With its triumph—and its eventual triumph is as sure as fate—will disappear all the economic ills from which society suffers.

The exploitation of the great organisms of production and exchange is taking place independently and even against the human will, for instance, the department store, the trust. Just as nothing has been able to stay this development, nothing shall be able to prevent its reaching the final goal. The collective effort in production and exchange must necessarily, must fatally be followed by the collective ownership of the means of production and exchange, and that is Socialism.

Such being the case, the Socialist can well afford to look with pity upon his brutally ignorant or mendaciously hypocritical maligners. Of all such—but perhaps not with the same loving intonation of voice that characterized the first utterance of the phrase—he says: "Forgive them, for they know not what they do."

J. R. PEPIN.

D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A. was held on Sunday forenoon, Aug. 11 at Socialist Labor Party heeadquarters, 111 Market street, Pittsburg, with comrade Ham Jackson in the chair.

Roll call showed all officers present.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

New delegates being elected by the various locals, the following were obligated and seater.

For Section Allegheny County—John R. Root, Wm. Tyson, S. Schulberg.

Buena Vista, No. 121—Wm. H. Thomas and Peter P. Shindling.

Cookville, No. 538—John Hayes.

Mixed Alliance 189 absent.

Machinists' Local, No. 190—P. C. Tesson, Chas. Kessler, Al. New.

Mixed Alliance, Allegheny 191—Otto Mahnert, Wm. J. Eberle, John Curry.

Blythsdale 340—Delegates absent.

Blacksmiths' Local 322—Absent.

Braddock Mixed Alliance, 356—Ham Jackson, James Illingsworth.

Organizer Schulberg reported good meetings held at West Liberty, Banksville, Moon Run and other mining towns and that the chances for organizing a local at both Bankville and Moon Run are very favorable. That as a result of our agitation among the miners we succeeded in orgnizing a local at Cookville and have made arrangments for other meetings.

Comrade John Hayes of Cookville reported that as their Local 538 only recently organized, they desire meetings to be held in the immediate vicinity of Cookville at Belle Vernon, Dunlevy and Fayette City that these places should be attended to without delay.

On motion it was decided that James McConnel go to the above named places and speak Friay, Saturday and Sunday, August 16, 17 and 18 respectively. Local No.538 was instructed to arrange the meetings.

Communications were read from Wickhaven and Belle Vernon asking for speakers. Comrade Goff, Sr., was elected to go to Wickhaven Sunday August 18. A letter from the N. E. B. was read requesting D. A. 15 to organize the tannery workers. The matter placed in the hands of No. 191, Allegheny, where most of the tanneries are located.

Comrade Schulberg suggested that a large mass meeting should be arranged at McKeesport. The secretary stated that as branch McKeesport had already made arrangements for a meeting and having hand bills printed, all that our Agitation Committee needed to do was to send them two speakers and that he had notified Branch McKeesport that Schulberg and Adams would be the speakers.

Comrade Schulberg moved that the committee be instructed to get another 2,000 hand bills printed and that the meeting be advertised in the local papers. After some discussion pro and con as to the advisability of a meeting at McKeesport at this time the motion was passed.

The following resolution was presented by Delegate Illingsworth of Local No. 356 Braddock:

WHEREAS, It is self-evident that any person who has been deemed so unworthy as to be expelled from the Socialist Labor Party thereby proves his unfitness to be a member of the sister organization, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That P. D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A., requests the various districts and locals throughout the United States and Canada to support the following amendment to the constitution of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

"No person expelled from the Socialist Labor Party shall be a member of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance."

After some discussion Comrade John R. Root moved that the resolution be laid over until the next regular meeting.

The motion was lost, 13 to 1. It was moved that the resolution be adopted and the discussion was continue when finally the question was put, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 13 to 1.

Comrade Eberle moved that the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of the resolution to the N. E. B. and to request the National Secretary to furnish us with a list of the addresses of all the districts and locals; that these minutes including the resolution be sent to THE PEOPLE for publication, and that we request all locals to carefully consider these resolutions, in order to get sufficient endorsement.

Comrades Eberle, McConnell and Schulberg were appointed a committee to devise ways and means for raising a fund sufficient to enable D. A. 15 to place an organizer in the district.

The secretary was instructed to notify all workers in the mining districts that D. A. 15 is now prepared to provide speakers at any of the meetings that they would arrange for organizing purposes.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

VAL REMMEL, Secretary.

Section Boston, Mass.

At the regular monthly meeting of Section Boston, held on July 18th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months:

Organizer—Wm. H. Carroll.

Assistant Organizer—J. M. McPhee.

Recording Secretary—Carl Meyer.

Financial Secretary—Harriet E. Lothrop.

Treasurer—Chas. Johansen.

Literary Agent—H. W. A. Raasch.

Auditing Committee—Meyer, Hartog, Gronoos.

Grievance Committee — Lothrop, Raasch, Houghlenbrink.

ON THE ROCKS.

English Social Democratic Federation Wrecks Itself.

Complete reports are at hand concerning the doings of the Annual Conference of the Social Democratic Federation of England, held at Town Hall, Birmingham, August 4 and 5. From the report much that is interesting and much that is instructive may be gathered.

When W. J. Symmonds of the Birmingham branch opened the conference there were present 62 delegates, representing 57 branches. H. Quelch, editor of "Justice" then nominated Dan, Irving for chairman. Irving was elected. The financial statement showed that from all sources the Social Democratic Federation had received the sum of $7,310. The expenses amounted to $6,325, leaving a balance of $985. The excess of liabilities over assets was $130. There was a strong protest from the Battersea branch because the officials of the S. D. F. had preverted the Central Election fund to other purposes. This caused a long debate and many explanations. The motion condemning the action was lost by a vote of 35 to 6. The fund which has apparently a balance of $1,095 is really much smaller owing to the fact that the money had been taken and used for other purposes, and the perversion still goes on.

The next clash was over the exclusion of a resolution presented by G. Yates, of Leith. Quelch said that the resolution had been excluded because it insulted the International Social Democracy. The Standing Orders Committee (Resolution Committee) then presented the folowing statement. "It appears to the committee that the tone and spirit of the resolution submitted by the Leith branch would have been an insult to the International Social Democracy, and that the Executive Conucil, acting upon the instructions received at the last National Conference, were justified in omitting it from the agenda."

The purport of this suppressed resolution may be seen from the amendment to this report offered by the delegate from Oxford: "That this Conference repudiates the action of the S. D. F. delegates at the International Congress in voting for the Kautsky resolution." The Leith delegate who offered the supressed resolution seconded this amendment, and contended that Millerand had done an injury to the working class in entering the ministry, and that they did not care for an outcast set of middle class men to run the movement. Many others spoke for and against the amendment, and a member of the Central Committee, A. S. Headington, contended that the matter had nothing to do with Socialism because Millerand was a wealthy middle class man and not member of the Socialist Party at all. Nevertheless, though Millerand should have left the Ministry, he was doing a great and noble work for the cause of Socialism.

This contradiction was loudly applauded, and the man who was not a Socialist and who should have thrown up his job when Socialists desired it, had many converts made to his side.

An Edinburg delegate said that the Kautsky resolution was a virtual abandonment of the class struggle, and opened the way for all sorts of freaks and reformers.

Then Mr. Herbert Burrows who had made the first draft of the Kautsky resolution at the Paris Congress arose, and though not a delegate, supported the resolution. He was followed by Quelch who claimed that the resolution was aimed at the policy of the S. D. F. and the conduct of "Justice." He himself was in favor of any means from the ballot to the bomb, and from political action to assassanation." (We quote this from his own paper.) This was loudly cheered, and the speaker went on to reiterate his asertion that the amendment was a blind to attack the S. D. F. He then took up the better portion of an hour reading the WEEKLY PEOPLE aloud to the delegates. In the numbers which he had, the whole cowardly stenciful purpose of the Kautsky resolution was laid bare, and Quelch maintains that it was laid bare for the purpose of atacking him. He wept over the articles, and said that one writer in the PEOPLE had threatened to smash his head with the arm and hammer! Worse than all, they had even said wicked things about the good Hyndman.

The good Hyndman, and his actions, will be attended to later.

The amendment was then put and lost by a vote 41 to 5.

The matter of the Independent Labor Party and its crooked action was the next thing under discussion. It was moved that nothing be had to do with this party, and it was shown that "Justice" had accused it of being a traitor. Despite this Mr. Quelch again came to the fore and twisted and turned around an explanation. He admitted that I. L. P. had fused with other capitalist parties, had knifed the S. D. F., had been guilty of al kinds of political dickering. Still he contended that it was well "to ask them what they were going to do." A vote of 39 to 7 allowed them to ask "what they were going o do."

The good the great, the only Hyndman then sprang the following modest letter, which is printed in part, on the delegates:

"In withdrawing form the Executive of the Social Democratic Federation, after more than twenty years of continual service, during which I have placed myself unreservedly at disposal of the organiation which I helped to establish, Ithink I owe it to myself and to my old comrade to lay before the Twenty-first Conference of our body a few reasons that have led me to take this step.

"1. After so long a period of service on the Executive, I wish to look on matters from the outside.

"2. I fail to detect among the English workers that class consciousness and class antagonism without which no good whatever can be done. Even the members of the S. D. F. leave very much to be desired in this respect. AS ONE OF THE HIGHLY EDUCATED WELL-TO DO CLASS MYSELF, I am quite astonished at the ignorance and apathy of my countrymen.

"4. I feel that I have done all the good I can in the detail of the organization."

H. M. HYNDMAN.

A resolution of regret at Hyndman's withdrawal was then adopted.

Boring from within was repudiated, though there were many speakers who had all the arguments in favor of it down pat. The vote stood 54 to 14.

This resolution was presented:

"That the S. D. F. repudiate all potical alliances, temporary or permanent, with any organization WHICH DOES NOT MAKE ITS AIM the intelligent and purposive prosecution of the class war, with a view to the acquisition by the proletariat of the means of production, distribution and exchange, and shall expel from the Federataion all who contract such alliances.

This weak and silly resolution, which leaves a large opportunity for alliances if one wants to form them, aroused the greatest storm of the whole conference. The delegate from Bethnal Green said that the resolution would bar the members of the party from carrying on their great work against the Boer War. Burrows was angry when he arose. He took the resolution as a personal affront. He demanded in a stern voice that sounded like a tin flute to know what such a resolution could mean. He, Herbert Burrows, was Vice-President of the Women's Industrial Council, and was also on the committee of the Women's Trade Union League. After all this work for woman, would HE be expelled? He pointed out numerous other instances, and in all cases repeated the same question. Quelch then spoke, and repeated for the four hundreth and sixth time that "the S. D. F. is possiblist and opportunistic." He ridiculed the idea that such a thing as an alliance existed, and insinuated that the idea that if it did it was an American importation and was another attempt of hte Socialist Labor Party to run things. The resolution was voted down 48 to 21, and the S. D. F. will continue to fuse.

This by no means ended the trouble. A small but aggressive minority condemned the conduct of "Justice" and sought to have it taken from private hands, and placed in the control of the party. This move was defeated.

The Conference closed with several stirring "unity" speeches and the delegates departed, having proved nothing excepting what the PEOPLE has all along asserted, that the S. D. F. is a party of compromise, and is unfit to speak in the name of the working class.

BIG STEAMSHIP CONSOLIDATION.

Report That American, Atlantic Transport and Leyland Lines Have United.

The reports from Liverpool to the effect that the Atlantic Transport line, the Leyland line and the American line of steamships have reached an agreement whereby they will work in harmony if not actually and practically consolidated, is exciting a great deal of interest among shipping men and in business circles. Such a consolidation would be of the greatest importance to the steamship interests. It would bring under one management a large number of the best ships crossing the Atlantic and would mean much in the direction of shipping and terminal arrangements on this side and the other side of the ocean. Several months ago it was announced that the Leyland and Atlantic Transport lines would work together and now come the reports of the addition of the American line to this pool. Officials of the several lines have not yet confirmed or denied the reports.

It is said that the Atlantic Transport line has completed plans for the building of docking facilities in London to cost $10,000,000. President Baker of that line was recently quoted as saying:

"England is far behind America in its facilities for handling freight, particularly grain, as the labor unions taboo labor saving machinery. At present the freight is unloaded into barges, then taken to a place where it is weighed; there unloaded, weighed and loaded on another barge for delivery. The wharves are poorly aranged for the storage of merchandise, and the warehouses are forty or fifty feet from the edge of the wharf. England's capital is tied up and is being pressed by the Americans and Germars—particularly the latter—and England can do nothing on account of the labor unions. Owing to the old fashioned methods it costs about 3s. per ton to handle the freight after it arrives in London, while it only costs 1s. per ton here. The Leyland Company and the Atlantic Transport Company will carry to London 50,000 tons of freight every week or about 2,500,000 tons a year, and it will be readily seen that the saving by the use of the American methods which we shall introduce will be very great. I estimate that by the use of new docks or basins by the Leyland Company and the Atlantic Transport Company, on the community of interests system, even if only 1s. per ton is saved, it will mean an income of 12½ or 15 per cent. on a capital of £2,000,000."

If it is understood that the plan of operation of the several lines will be to organize a new company to own stock in all the lines and control them, operating them as separate lines but in direct community of interest. It is understood they will be largely used to harmonize the interest of the steamship and railroad lines, the Pennsylvania having a large holding in the Atlantic Transport Line. It will be remembered that J. Pierpont Morgan recently purchased the Leyland Line.

If the consolidation is effected, as seems quite likely, 44 ships, the majority of them twin screw with a total of near 380,000 tonnage carrying capacity will be practically operated and controlled by the one company, which will probably be formed by the three lines contributing to the agreement.

INJUNCTIONS AND CONTEMPT

Development of One of Capital's Most Potent Weapons.

The present period in the history of capitalist development may well be termed the era of the injunction. The capitalists have discovered in the injunction one of the most potent weapons yet brought under their command to crush their rebellious wage slaves who strike or otherwise offend their capitalist masters.

When men strike for higher wages, shorter hours, or any grievance, issue an injunction prohibiting them from "persuading" others to refrain from working, from "picketing" the work-shop, from assembling anywhere to discuss their grievances, under heavy penalties, and and attach their little property as security for any damages, tangible or intangible, thought likely to ensue—that will bring the men to terms willy nilly.

The features of the injunction which gives it its greatest value to the capitalist, are the swiftness with which it can be executed and the non-appeal from the punishment for its contempt,

If a judge sees fit, he may issue an injunction forbidding the exercise of any right, guaranteed by the constitution of the United States. That the injunction is unjust or illegal will not save the offender from punishment if he disobeys the injunction. There is no possible appeal from the punishment meted out by a judge whose injunction is disobeyed. An injunction judge embodies in his own personality the functions of lawmaker, jury and judge. The violation of an injunction is an offence solely against the issuer of the injunction.

Granted that an appeal could be granted, the date set for a hearing could be put so far forward that by the time it was reached on the calendar the strike would be ancient history.

The capitalist contention is that the injunction is used only against the commission of unlawful acts. But if the acts are unlawful, why should not the law vindicate itself?

The fact is the injunction is not used because the acts complained of are unlawful, or because of the inability of the law to vindicate itself; the purpose is to supersede the law.

Thus, the exercise of free speech is a right guaranteed by the constitution of the United States. But injunctions are issued forbidding men to exercise this right and the disregard of the judge's mandate and the standing upon the Constitutional rights will not avail against imprisonment and fine.

If the courts can restrain a man from speaking his sentiments to a fellow workman as to the latter quitting work on a specific job and joining a union, and may also attach his meagre property, real and personal, in ADVANCE of any decision as to his alleged illegal practices there is a substantial end to the provisions of the Constitution. It should be remembered also that in addition to impounding the strikers' earnings, in advance of a decision on the merits of the case, the offending striker is liable to such pains and penalties in property or in person as the judge may deem suitable, in the event of the disobedience of his order.

Summed up in the words of a publicist:—"The authority to grant an injunction is one of the most extraordinary powers known to the law. It is issued at the discretion of a single judge, and often on an ex parte motion; that is, on the application of one side. Its violation may be summarily punished by the same judge, by imprisonment of the offender without jury or trial."

The versatility of the injunction is remarkable. Judge Wing, of Cincinnati, recently forbade "picketing," or "intercepting men while going to or from the factory — anywhere, EVEN MILES AWAY—by one man or more than one."

Judge Stone, of Cleveland, delivered a similar dictum in issuing an injunction.

Vice Chancellor Pitney, of New Jersey, declared it unlawful for strikers (girls) to assemble anywhere to discuss their situation and devise means for bettering it.

Judge Gager, of Connecticut, goes further, and issues an injunction forbidding all these things and issuing attachments against what little property the strikers may own.

Other recent injunctions forbade the soliciting or acceptance of funds or food for the support of workers on strike.

Some of the capitalist papers, fearing the effect of the indiscriminate use of this method of coercing strikers, have commenced to sound the alarm.

The following summing up of an article upon this subject in a leading eastern capitalist paper is significant:

"At the ballot box the laborers outnumber the employers. If this matter is to be decided one way for the laborer and another way for the employer are not the injunction givers courting an untoward fate? Talcott Russell once said: 'One of the best ways to make an anarchist of a man is to denounce him as such without cause.' Do the judiciary mean to array class interests against class interests? Is jail to be threatened for free speech?

"Hitherto capital has profited by the injunction process. What will happen when the other side seeks the same resort? As ye sow so shall ye reap."

One of the leading capitalist papers of the Pacific Coast in an editorial says: "The resort to the judge as to an authority stronger than the law is unhealthy, and should stop."

In a later editorial the same paper says:

"The public peace must be preserved at all hazards. If the law does not sufficiently guard the rights of citizens, amend the law."

This is an indication that it is hoped by amending the law to still provide summary methods of dealing with refractory workmen under sanction of legislative enactment.

Already the "reformer" is beginning to inject new life into the old slogan: "No government by injunction," but the intelligent workman will not be fooled by this cry. What he is after is "No government by the capitalist class!"

Socialism and Education.

Socialism is an educational movement. Its converts are made from the working class. The question is, How to make the **recruits?—how to educate the workers?** We try to do it during a campaign, but the time is too short—a workingman is not usually made into a Socialist by listening to one speech. Furthermore, you **cannot get him at first by giving him a** book of thirty-two pages with half a dozen concrete facts on each page—it is too much at once. If you can lead him gradually from one truth to another, he will ultimately be cheering for the S. L. P.

The leaflets published by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party are the best thing for the purpose of getting a man to gradually absorb the fundamental principles of Socialism. There are eight of them. Each one emphasizes a few of the scientific facts on which Socialism is founded. Give a man one of them a week, and in eight **weeks he will be willing to subscribe** for the DAILY PEOPLE and buy "What Means This Strike." Then it is settled—he will vote the S. L. P. ticket.

Every Section should have at least 500 of each kind. They will be especially valuable to supplement the work of lecturers. The features of each of the leaflets are given in the following descriptive list.

Cuba, the Philippines, China, and the Working Class.

The capitalists of the United States arestill expanding, and they will yet probably get their slice of China. The capitalist papers have been full of articles on the effect expansion will have on their own interests. but they have touched very gingerly. the effect it will have on the working class. This leaflet is an analysis of territorial expansion as it effects the working class, and is a telling arraignment of capitalist economy. The following subheads are taken from the leaflet, and give a scope of its contents:

Capital, capitalists, and the capitalist system of production—The secret of and the necessity for territorial expansion—Thefts of the capitalist are not noticeable in the early days of capitalism—Nature of capitalist expansion after the civil war —American Manufacturers' Association decides on foreign conquest shortly before the Maine is blown up—Chinese market will not prevent the social revolution—Capitalists will use Chinese labor to degrade American labor —Why the death of capitalism is inevitable—Attitude of the Republican party on territorial expansion—Attitude of the Democratic party on territorial expansion—Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party on the territorial expansion—On to the ballot box and the Socialist Republic!

$1.50 per thousand.

The Trust.

The Republican Party and the Democratic Party both proclaim their hostility to the Trust. The trust magnates, however, seem to know a thing or two, for about as many of them belong to the Democratic brand f Capitalism as to the Rebublican brand. The leaflet "The Trust" treats the Trust as an instrument of production, and traces its development through the various stages of capitalism. The effect of the trust on the working class, the middle class, and the capitalist class is tellingly portrayed.

$1.50 per thousand.

The Class Struggle.

"The Class Struggle" will do good work anywhere and everywhere. The first part of the leaflet treats of the class struggle in general, and then gets down to business with the capitalist class and the working class. The development of the two classes is treated in an interesting manner, and the nature of the struggle between them is clearly shown. The leaflet demonstrates that the working class is bound to succeed the capitalist class as the ruling class, and then develops the Socialist Republic.

$1.50 per thousand.

What Is Socialism?

"What Is Socialism?" is a vote-maker. One-hundred and seventy-four thousand were sold last year. The first page explains the capitalist system of production—idle rich, toiling poor, the class struggle. The second and third pages contain the platform of the Socialist Labor Party, printed in large type. The fourth page considers "First Steps to Socialism."

$1.50 per thousand.

Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Program of the Socialist Labor Party.

There is a good deal of talk nowadays among "reformers" about the great advantages of municipal ownership of electric light plants, street-car lines, etc. This leaflet demonstrates that none of this municipal ownership would benefit the working class, and then develops the kind of changes the Socialists will make in municipalities where they obtain control. An excellent leaflet to put into the hands of a man who wants to know what we are going to do ameliorate the condition of the working class.

$1.50 per thousand.

Social Effect of Machinery.

The title ofthis leaflet is an epitome of its contents. The productiveness of labor under the old system of handicraft is compared with the productiveness under the domain of machinery. One of the principal results of machine production is an increased production of wealth going hand in hand with increased poverty for the working class. The only possible outcome of the contradictions of capitalism is shown to be the Socialist Republic. A very good leaflet to put into the hands of a man who thinks machinery under capitalism is a good thing.

$1.50 per thousand.

What Shall We Do To Be Saved? A Sermon to Workingmen.

"What Shall We Do To Be Saved?" has always been a popular leaflet, and has been reprinted. The continual hard times in which most of the working class live are developed in a striking manner, the causes of these hard times being traced to the capitalist system of production. This system of production is then explained, and the why and wherefore of capitalists living in idleness and wealth, and workingmen slaving in toil and poverty are forcibly illustrated. The Socialist Republic is pointed to as the way out of the difficulty, and the Socialist Labor party is shown to be the means to gain that end.

$1.50 per thousand.

Socialism.

"Socialism" is a lecture by the late Wm. Watkins, of Ohio. The leaflet traces the development of production from the days when the mechanic owned his tools to the present, with the tools owned by the capitalist; and this is an important point that should be hammered home; if the workingman once gets it into his head that those changes which Socialists demand are the changes which will bring the ownership of the means of production into harmony with the method of production, he is well on the way to the Socialist Labor Party. The effect of machinery on the working class is graphically shown, and a clear presentation of the aims and objects of Socialists and Socialism are given.

$1.50 per thousand.

N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO., 2 NEW READE ST., NEW YORK.

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American Republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty, and of happiness.

With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191

What is life for but to be lived? And how can he be said to live his life, who lives not up to his full ideals.

JANUS.

DOST THOU LIE SO LOW?

The art of advertising, if such a thing can be called an art, has notedly been brought to perfection by the capitalist class. The thing is to "catch the eye;" how the eye is to be caught is of no importance. On the same principle that corrupt people have set up the maxim: "Money stinks not," and get it anyway, the capitalist cares not what vehicle he utilizes to spread the lies on about the surpassing qualities of his shoddies and otherwise adulterated articles. Accordingly, the wayfarer, both along city streets and country roadsides, is frequently startled by sight of the puffed carcass of a horse plastered over with puffs announcing certain articles, and singing their praises. Papers of little circulation are thus often stated to be read by hundreds of thousands, medicines of questionable qualities to be imbibed by millions, insolvent concerns spoken of so as to convey the idea of their being concerns of standing and so forth. A dead and decomposing horse is a likely thing to attract attention; such fraudulent concerns snatch at it. While men in pursuit of noble aims will "hitch their cars to the stars," men in pursuit of sordid objects readily hitch theirs to a decomposing carcass. The greediness of their choice of such mediums gives an insight into their opinion of the medium itself.

Now, then, what opinion "District No. 66, K. of L.," and the "Social Democratic party" — who certainly know themselves — have of the poor Steel Strikers may be judged from the despatches published in these columns, to the effect that the one and the other hastened to advertise their bogus selves by coming out with proclamations "in favor of the strikers." The ill-starred Steel Strikers have shrunk in the estimation of those two fraudulent firms to the little measure of a dead horse, a desirable medium to catch the public eye and impose upon people.

Oh mighty Labor! Dost thou lie so low?
Are all thy conquests, glories, trophies,
spoils,
Shrunk to this little measure?

McKEESPORT.

And yet again, the great Steel Strike rakes up a text for a lesson to be learned, and never to be forgotten.

The steel plant in McKeesport is to be dismantled and set up elsewhere. Nor is the fact that it is at all to be dismantled all that is important in the mater. Imporant is the additional fact as to where the plant is to be transplanted to. The aid that the strikers received from the Mayor, or rather McKeesport Mayor's determination not to tolerate the influx of hoodlums that capitalist concerns regularly introduce into a town so as to give a color for calling out the militia, made the locality so uncomfortably hot for the Company that it decided to emigrate. He who leaves a hot place does not usually seek an equally hot one to take refuge to. The Hobson's choice of jumping from the frying pan into the fire in such cases is compulsory only upon the working class. Under the capitalist system, wherever the worker may take refuge to, he is bound to fall within the flames of capitalism. This is not the fix of the capitalist. If he leaves a hot place it is to go to a cooler one. The significance of the move in this instance lies in the circumstance that the capitalist is question does find a cool and safe place to move to out of the hot and unsafe one he finds himself in. And where is that place? Beyond the confines of the country? No. It is situated within United States territory; in other words, it is within reach of the same influences that cause McKeesport to be hot.

Towering over this fact comes the question: "What becomes of the pure and simple theory that the Union, the economic organization of Labor is all sufficient, and no politics should enter the Union?"

The straightness of the conduct of the Mayor of McKeesport is slight in comparison to that which would have been observed by an incumbent, elected class-consciously upon the class-conscious platform of the Socialist Labor Party. The McKeesport man acts merely upon an impulse, and that impulse being merely sentimental, may at any time turn the other way, driven by some opposing sentimental wave. Even so, however, an earnest is had of what the working class could do if the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance principles of Unionism prevailed; while the fact that the capitalist can avoid McKeesport, and pick out another place, is a demonstration of the blighting effect of pure and simpledom or Gompersism upon Labor.

The political arm is the most powerful arm of the Working Class. To-day that arm is palsied by pure and simpledom. The arm is held tied, preventing it from striking in such a way as to make every spot of the land a hundredfold hotter for capitalism than McKeesport. The emancipation of the working class is conditional upon the sundering of the pure and simple bonds that to-day it is fettered with in the interest of the capitalist class by the Labor Fakir class.

LABOR'S MARTYRDOM.

It is a happy dispensation of Providence that the law of cause and effect works with no less relentlessness in the cause of Wrong than it does in that of Right. Certain trees must produce certain fruit. If the tree is good, the fruit will be wholesome; if bad, the fruit can not choose but demonstrate the fact. No amount of cunning, mendacity or subterfuge can, in the long run, argue bad out of good, or good out of bad. The restless, resistless waves of time, moving in logical cadence, uninterruptedly reassert the truth and confute the false by the facts they spew up. Last week's correspondence from Los Angeles with its enclosure, published in these columns, furnishes a striking proof of all this, so striking that the enclosure merits reproduction. Here it is:

"Local Union, No. 267, Brotherhood of
"Painters, Decorators and Paper
"Hangers of America.
"Meets every Tuesday evening,
"438 South Spring Street.
Los Angeles, Cal., July 27, 1901.

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"All members of Painters' and Paperhangers' Union are hereby notified to send in their measure at once for suit of overalls for Labor Day Parade. Same wil be paid for out of the Treasury and charged to each member's account. The order must be in the hands of the manufacturers by August 10th, so attend to this at the next meeting. A fine of $5.00 has been placed against each member who neglects to participate in the parade. No one will be excused unless at least 50 miles from the city or on account of sickness. This fine will not be remitted under any circumstances.

"By order of Local Union, No. 267.
"FRED S. LUCE,
"Recording Sec'y."

The organization of the Garment Workers, or clothing trade generally, is one of those that has been analyzed with greatest precision in these columns. It has again and again been shown with names, dates and facts to consist, on the one hand, of a duped rank and file and, on the other, of a duper officialdom: It has been shown that its label, intended to protect the workers, has been sold by officers to sweat-shop bosses and to dealers in prison-made goods; it has shown that the dues have been extensively used in orgies by officers; it has been shown that the trials and privations of strikes have been inflicted upon the rank and file by officers in the pay of one manufacturer who wished to ruin the business of a competitor; it has been shown that the business of "abolishing the sweat shop" has been carried on the backs of the duped rank and file by their fakir leaders in partnership with shyster lawyers; and its has been shown that these fakir leaders have done their best to stand between their dupes and the light of the Socialist Labor Party, to the undoing of the rank and file. All this has been shown by the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A., undeterred by the cry of "scab" hurled at the Socialists from the obscene lips of the scurvy "Organized Scabbery" crew that plied such a nefarious trade. And now comes the above document that betrays beyond peradventure the partnership relations there exist between employers and labor fakirs, with the rank and file there to pay the piper through the nose.

The "Organized Scabbery" is a social impiety. In the Temple of Labor; with the sacerdotals of Labor on, it is the sinful Simonite of modern society. Sweet talk? Chucking under chins? Imploring or fawning? No such methods will stead with these modern traffickers in the Temple. They must be fought and thrashed.

The doubly fleeced rank and file of these painters and decorators, arrayed on "Labor Day" in the $5 overalls that they have been taxed out of in behalf of the firm, will be a thrilling exhibition of the martyrdom of Labor upon the altar of "Labor Day," with the "Organized Scabbery" wielding the sacrifical knife.

Let the knife be wrenched from the polluted hands.

ARMIES AND ARMIES.

Lieutenant General Miles, commanding the Army has issued a general order that is being very generally reproduced and praised. The document is as full of holes as a sieve. Moreover its palaver is obviously intended to conceal mischief. In both respects it merits a little attention.

The order enumerates a certain number of "basic principles." The following are the first:

"Of these principles patriotism is of the first and paramount importance. An absolute and unqualified devotion to the welfare of their counntry of all in the military service is an indispensible prerequisite that constitutes the soul of an efficient army."

And then follows this other principle:

"The second principle, discipline, distinguishes thoroughly trained and instructed troops from an irresponsible, unwieldly and disorderly aggregation of men. Respect for and IMPLICIT OBEDIENCE TO SUPERIOR AUTHORITY ARE ITS ESSENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS."

These two principles do not go together in a compulsory body, like the Army over which Lieutenant-General Miles presides. The first principle implies thought, the second commands suppression of thought; the first implies intelligence, the second commands blindness. The two fly in each other's face.

Is, then, discipline, together and with all the good that is thereby implied, a word of air? Indeed not!

Take, for instance, the Socialist Labor Party. It is an army; at least an army in embryo. And it is drilling that army of emancipation needed to storm and capture the robber-castle of capitalism. Such a body can not be an "unwieldly, irresponsible and disorderly aggregation of men," each pulling his own way, a law unto himself. To render it a wieldly, responsible and orderly body of men, in short to render it an army, discipline must prevail in its ranks. And discipline it enforces. Must therefore, the first principle mentioned by Lieutenant-General Miles be an impossibility in the Socialist Labor Party's ranks? Would discipline in its ranks command a suppression of thought, command blindness? No; just the reverse. And therein lies the radical difference between the two, rendering the one an engine of oppression, the other an instrument of liberation.

Lieutenant-General Miles' Army is not a voluntary organization. It is the joint product of physical compulsion and that worst of all compulsion: the compulsion brought on by the whip of want. Even where the term "volunteer" conceals the power to draft, the desperation of finding work and earning pennies for wife and children, that drives men to enlist, deprives the capitalist-ruled Army of all semblance of voluntariness. Discipline in such a body excludes thought; imposes blindness. Discipline, in such a body, has its roots in cattlehood.

Otherwise in the Army of the S. L. P. none need join who want not. Neither could the Party if it would, nor would it if it could force men into its ranks. It could not because it lacks the power; it would not because it knows that discipline is necessary, and that no discipline is possible in a revolutionary constructive force except such discipline has back of it and for its groundwork that intelligence and thought that brings about oneness of purpose. While the Miles Army is recruited by force, the S. L. P. Army is recruited by agitation and education.

A contrast of the two bodies contrasts well the social systems each stands for: While the one has dumb driven cattle for its prop, and has to resort to the hypocrisy of Miles' "first principle" to conceal the fact, the other is conspicuously the product of intelligence, drawing exclusively thence the disciplinary order requisite for its mission.

Mr. William Astor, naturalized Englishman who drains his wealth out of American workingmen, has need of all his money to conquer English society. This independent ex-Yankee has debased himself with most exemplary regularity. He has gone down on his knees and royalty has allowed him to creep near enough to kiss the hem of its garments, at so much per kiss. It is not to be supposed that English society is any too good for Astor. He is their equal in honor at least, and he is their superior in wealth. But they have a standing he desires, and with true nobility they are making him pay for it. His ancestor, the first Astor, took advantage of his position to bleed the savages. They were his equals in everything but training and position. Now the civilized Englanders are treating this Astor like a savage. His ancestor took the skins from the savages, and the savages took the skins from the wild animals. We have advanced beyond that point. English society takes Astor's wealth, and Astor, true to his origin takes the hide of the workingman.

"What Means This Strike?" has an interesting passage which refers to ex-Vice-President Morton and his "original accumulation." The obituary notices of Tilly Hayes, proprietor of the U. S. Hotel, Boston, and the Broadway Central, New York, has a few lines on the same style that are of equal interest. The notices say: "Shortly after coming of age he moved to Springfield, Mass. There he went into business for himself. His store burned out, but after re-building he became successful and BUILT A BUSINESS BLOCK." The time which intervened between the burning and the block was less than one year. It is strange what a man's "genius" and a few "accidents" can do for him. The ancients had a fabled bird known as the Phoenix. It was consumed to ashes regularly every hundred years, and out of the ashes there would spring a finer bird than the one that was burned. It was left for capitalism to make the bird a reality, and to go the fable one or two better. Instead of a simple bird and a simple fire and another simple bird, we have a small clothing store and a business block.

The "Truth Seeker," organ of the Freethinkers, refers to Tolstoy as a Socialist, a communist, a primitive Christian, and a martyr. This is quite a repertory for one man to play, but it is beyond the power of a human being to double up on Socialism and the other things given. Tolstoy is no more a Socialist than the editor of the "Truth Seeker" is a seeker after the truth.

The New York "Herald" has a long article exposing a minister named Rev. F. B. Russell, and his secretary Alvin Edward Smith. These two men run a paper called the "State Sentinal," and it is the organ of the "Law and Order Society." The law in this case is make a living, and the order, which is given to protect vice only, is, pay up, you suckers, or we will expose you. The "State Sentinal" "exposes" shady places that do not pay. It put is a good word for still more shady places that do pay. For example, it lauds McGurk's Bowery joint as a sort of addendum to heaven, and tells of the good deeds of its patrons. It praises Devery, Diamond, Bissert, etc. Then it takes up a few other law-breakers and becomes violently indignant because they are allowed to flourish. The "Herald" claims that Russell accepted a bribe from one of its men who went to him and pretended that he was conducting an illegal business and needed protection. This same Russell has been before the public before. He has been shown up as one of the best friends of the joints in the city. His standing as a clergyman, and his pretense of "law and order" blinded many persons to his real character. But they did not blind the criminals for a second. A criminal knows his enemies, and the criminal knows that the Russells, the Parkhursts, the Comstocks, etc. are all good friends to him, if he gets on the right side of them.

London "Justice has become the chief mouthpiece of the anti-Boer Warists. It has thrown all its Socialistic pretences to the wind, and devotes its columns wholly to this matter. Hyndman, who recently repudiated the Social Democratic Federation, now claims that he has done more anti-ing in this Boer War than any other person. He did it at a great pecuniary sacrifice, and at great personal risk. Then, referring to Robert MacDonald's letter in THE PEOPLE he asserts that is "lying, garbling, and vitrolic misrepresentation." It is also evident to Hyndman, that MacDonald has "very close relations with the secret police." Such a charge shows the mental and moral degradation of Hyndman. Because he has been called to time for riding a hobby to the detriment of his party, he retorts with an accusation that is as trite as it is weak-minded.

The "Virginian Pilot," Norfolk, Va., accuses the Republicans of that State of having ordered the negro voters to stand in the back ground in order that the impression may be created at the next Repjublican State convention that the Republican party is a "white" party. The "Virginian Pilot" then warns all voters against this snare, and advises them to stand up for the Democratic party, and foil the actions of the Republicans. The game which is being played in the south is one in which hypocrisy struggles with brazen crookedness for the same end. The capitalist class there seeks to hold its power. Hitherto the party in evidence was the Democratic. To-day industrial changes have occurred which tend to relegate that party to the rear, because it stands too firmly by the old order of things, and does not allow new capitalism, the capitalism of trusts, to develop with the freedom that it needs. The Republicans care no more for the negro than the Democrats care, but they are willing to use him, and cover their use up with lying assertions of esteem and love. The negro, deluded by those protestations, is led to support the Republican party, and thereby render his own exploitation more relentless than it is at present.

Mr. J. Carlyle Raymond has a new scheme. He bought a house, paid $5,000 down on it, collected five months rent in advance, raised all the money he could raise in other ways, and then he fled. Mr. Raymond has taken the modern political dictum, which is the old business dictum brought up to date: Find out what pays and then make the people swallow it whether they wish to or not.

Borden, of Fall River mill fame, is not a resident of that city. He "lives" here in New York and resides most of the time in Europe. He seldom bothers about the mills—excepting when they do not supply him with money enough—yet were it not for the fact that he robs several thousand workingmen there they would have to go without being robbed. Truly the capitalist is a costly "necessity."

THE TENEMENT FORUM.

Tales From Real Life.

It was on a hot August night, one of the most oppressive that had ever visited the city. The McCarthy, O'Brien and Murphy families, who occupied the lower portion of the large tenement block situated in the poorest quarter of the city, were all out on the stoop, engaged in a lively conversation anent the severe heat, the "vice crusade," and other topics that usually absorb the attention of the city tenement dwellers. In the midst of an animated discussion as to Tammany's chances in the coming city election one of the O'Brien children suddenly called out: "There is Mr. Sullivan. 'Hello Otho!'" Instantly the conversation ceased, and all made room for the new comer, a stalwart, intelligent looking member of the proletarian class. "Good evening everybody," was his cheery response to the hearty salutations of the assembled group. "Though I suppose," he added, "I should say, accord to the New York Journal, that you were 'nobodies.'"

"Arrah, when did the 'Journal' say that," asked O'Brien, Sr., flaring up at the thought of anybody misquoting his favorite sheet. "Here is the passage," answered "Otho," as he was familiarly called, producing a copy of the paper, "and mark what it says:"

"'Everybody has gone to the sea-shore and to the mountains.'

"Now, then, I would like to know," continued Otho, "if 'everybody has gone to the sea-shore and mountains,' what are the thousands who are left at home in the city; surely we must be nobodies."

"Musha, but it's yourself that's right," remarked Danny Murphy, who always seemed delighted at every thrust which the elder O'Brien received from Otho.

"Bad scran to that for a piece of impudence," said O'Brien, Sr., "To think that a paper like that would call me, the lineal descendant of one of the great kings of Ireland, a 'nobody.' The divver another cint will I spind buying it."

And the old man relapsed into silence, broken soon by "Jerry" McCarthy saying to "Otho:" "Wasn't that the ginerous act of Hugh Brannigan?"

"What act?" asked "Otho."

"Arrah, didn't you hear his rivirince, Father Casey, announce from the althèr yesterday that Hugh Brannigan presinted a main althèr for the new church at a cost of $2,500; God bless him."

"Yes, but what of that," answered "Otho."

"What of that!" exclaimed Jerry. "Why think of it, 'Otho,' of giving away twenty-five hundred dollars at one slap; sure and you can't call it anything else but a ginerous act."

"What would you call me, Jerry," queried Otho, "if I should rob you of $2,500 and give it away to some one in the shape of an altar?"

"What would I call you," answered Jerry, "troth it isn't calling you I'd be doing to you, but mauling you."

"And what would you say to him," continued Otho, "who would receive the gift with thanks to the donor?"

"Troth," said Jerry, "I would soon show him that it was me that was to be thanked."

"But why do you ask sich questions, Mr. Sullivan," queried Jerry, inwardly chiding himself for entering into a discussion in which he was sure to be worsted.

"Because," replied Otho, "I claim that Brannigan in giving away that $2,500 is giving away something that he never earned or received fairly, but, on the contrary, he stole it: that $2,500 represents a portion of his stealing from you, me and everybody else, with whom he had dealings, and Father Casey in receiving that altar was receiving stolen wealth, and being an intelligent man, he no doubt knew it."

"Musha, and that's sthrong language, Otho," remarked O'Brien, Sr., "I would like to see you prove it."

"Prove it!" exclaimed Otho, "sure I can and from your own evidence, too."

"You know Brannigan, don't you Danny?" queried Otho of Danny Murphy.

"Troth, I do well," replied Danny, 'didn't he and I come over on the same ship, some twenty years ago

"What did he first do when he came over?" continued Otto. "Well," answered Danny, "he had a rum shack down agin the wharf, beyant, and when Hugh arrived the brother got him a job as boss in the shed, and every night Hugh and his gang would go to John's place for the drinks, and the mane blackguard, I must say, used to make it so unpleasant for the man who wouldn't go with the crowd that the poor fellow couldn't stay in the shed, thus giving Hugh another chance to get someone else who would go with the 'boys.' "Besides that," continued Danny, "When any of the men wanted money, and pay-day two weeks off, John, the older brother, would pay them what was coming to them, after deducting a day's pay, 'For the accomodation,' as he would say: then, when pay-day came Hugh would have the envelopes sent to his brother, he and the brother sharing the profits."

"Well," continued Danny, "a short time after, John died, and of course, Hugh took the place, having in the meantime taken his other brother, James, out and placed him in the shed as 'boss,' so as to keep the trade up." "Arrah, weren't they the thaves," exclaimed Jerry McCarthy, with considerable warmth. "Whisht, Jerry," said Danny, "that was nothing to what Hugh did later on." "Well," continued Danny, "After Hugh made his little pile, or as the Socialists say 'his original accumulation,' Hugh sold out to his brother James, and the next thing I heard of him was that he and some others were issuing shares for a big brewery concern, of which Hugh was the president. Of course, the shares were quickly taken up, mostly by those of moderate means, servant girls, and so forth. Well, as work was being started on the brewery, the treasurer died, and the first thing we knew the scheme 'busted.' Brannigan swore in court that no books or money could be found, as the treasurer, before his death, had entire possession of the finances, and that he (Hugh) had nothing. Well, the panic that followed the failure of the brewery was something terrible; two men killed themselves over the loss of their hard-arned money, leaving families after them; one woman went crazy, and you can well imagine the fellings of the poor Irish girls who lost all they had." "It served us right," broke in Mrs. O'Brien, "Sure didn't I drop $75 in the schame, meself, and what better luck could I have, engaging meself in a business that thrived by degrading others."

"Well," continued Danny, "Brannigan went South for a while, and do you know, but when he came back he buys him an immense piece of property here in the city, and they say that his income to-day is over a hundred dollars a day; and the funniest thing of all, is, that he has had docthers by the score attending him the past fifteen years; docthering him for some disease which doubles him with pain when you mention work to him." This sally of Dan's drew roars of laughter, which were quick-hushed at the appearance of the morgue ambulance stopping at the block opposite. "That's the third child, Widow Reilly has lost within a month," remarked Jerry, "The Dispensary people told her that nothing but the country could save them, but as it took all she could make to feed them, of course they might as well say Colorado Springs."

"Couldn't she take one of those free trolley rides which the Fresh Air Fund is providing?" queried Mrs. O'Brien's new boarder, a sallow youth, employed as sales clerk in a city department store. "Dry up, you gossoon," exclaimed Danny, "How much of a ride would you take after working from six in the morning until eight at night, with a whole family of young ones to look after when you got home?" and Danny cast a withering look at Mrs. O'Brien's boarder, that made that sallow youth take to his heels.

"I see by the 'Journal' that Brannigan gave $10 to the Fresh Air Fund," remarked Jerry McCarthy. "Yes," said Otho, "the Alderman of this district gave me some to give to the children here—"More power to him." interrupted Jerry, " Faith he'll have men vote on election day."

"But," continued Otho, "on looking on the back of the car ticket I found, with the aid of a microscope, that the bearer of the ticket is to ride with the understanding that he or she cannot hold the railroad company liable in case of an accident to the cars on which they are riding."

"Hey!" shouted Jerry, "Does that scoundrel of a Brannigan, or that alderman either, think that I would trust any of my children on their old jogmenots? not knowing but what they might be sint home to me some day in a hambalance? I thought it was quare that Brannigan's young son should be going into the undertaking business." And the group smiled.

"Did I ever tell you, Jerry, what Brannigan did to me a short while ago?"

"What was it, Otho?" asked Jerry.

"Well I owed Brannigan about five hundred dollars a few years ago," replied Otho, "and was paying him small sums of the principal, now and then. One day he says to me, 'Sullivan, I have so much money on hand at present that it would help me if you would deposit your money in the bank until you have all the principal, and then you can pay it all together.' You see, Jerry, I would get but three per cent on my money from the bank, while he was drawing his six per cent all the time. It was but another illustration of how the capitalist class wants to keep the workers in ignorance, so that they, the capitalist class, can filch still more out of us."

"So that they can give main altars," remarked Danny Murphy at this point.

"You're right, Danny," put in the senior O'Brien.

"It looks that way, anyhow," volunteered Jerry, seeing the odds against him.

"This will make you sure of it," said Otho, putting a copy of the DAILY PEOPLE into Jerry's hand.

"I'm going to leave you a copy of the DAILY PEOPLE each night," said Otho, as he started to leave.

"Throth you won't, though I am much obliged to you, for here's me name and money for a year's subscription to THE PEOPLE. And I want you to come often and give me some more lessons like that of to-night. And wait until I see Father Casey; I'll have him put something else besides Brannigan's name on the new altar, I'll have him put on this:

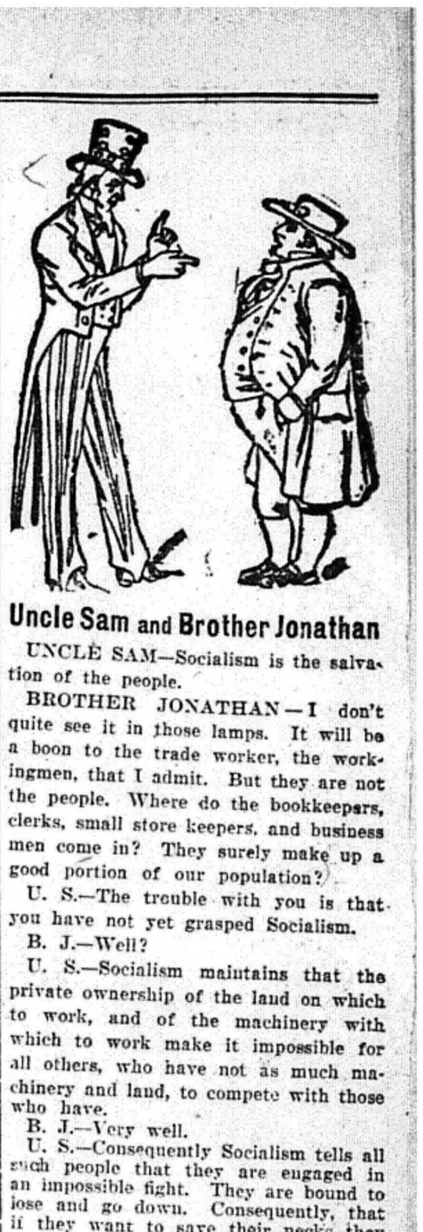
"THIS STOLEN ALTAR
REALLY SHOULD OUGHTER
BELONG TO THEM
FROM WHENCE IT CAME
THROUGH A ROUGISH MAN
NAMED HUGH BRANNIGAN."

FUTURE HOPES.

The fakir is a costly luxury. There are four delegates from Number Six at the Birmingham convention of the I. T. U. Each one receives $250 for his trip. The cost of the railroad fare is $36; board and room at $5 a day should meeting the requirements of any man brought up to appreciate the interior decorations of a full dinner pail; that would make $35 for seven days. Wages at $5 a day are almost up to the average; that would make $35 more. Then allowing $2 a day for elastic incidentals we have the additional sum of $14. It all amounts to $120. But such a thing as legitimate expenses never enters into the consideration of the fakir. Number Six has the "Sun" boycott on its hands so it is rolling in wealth. Therefore it can send four men out at a cost of $1,000 for seven days, or over $35 a day including Sunday for each man. That is nearly as much as the average compositor earns in a month, but the fakirs are not average compositors, or compositors at all. They are plain, everyday fakirs who know a good thing when they work it.

Croker has been urged to drop Devery. He would have done it long ago had it not been for the fact that, as far as Croker and his crowd are concerned, Devery has the "drop."

Chicago unions will not be allowed in the Labor Day parade unless all the members wear "union" label shoes. This has opened the way for another job, that of label inspector. The number of label inspectors will be governed by the amound of funds that it is possible to raise.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

UNCLE SAM—Socialism is the salvation of the people.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I don't quite see it in those lamps. It will be a boon to the trade worker, the workingmen, that I admit. But they are not the people. Where do the bookkeepers, clerks, small store keepers, and business men come in? They surely make up a good portion of our population?

U. S.—The trouble with you is that you have not yet grasped Socialism.

B. J.—Well?

U. S.—Socialism maintains that the private ownership of the land on which to work, and of the machinery with which to work make it impossible for all others, who have not as much machinery and land, to compete with those who have.

B. J.—Very well.

U. S.—Consequently Socialism tells all such people that they are engaged in an impossible fight. They are bound to lose and go down. Consequently, that if they want to save their necks they must throw off the millstones of "a little capital" that now drags them down, and strive to establish the Co-operative Commonwealth, where there will be no such competition, and where they will be all equal stockholders in the national business house. Don't that cover the small store keeper and business man?

B. J.—Yes, but he will have to cease doing his little business.

U. S.—Exactly. But there is this difference, that if he upholds capitalism, he will have to cease doing business anyhow; he will be swallowed up by the big concerns and he will become a pauper. If he ceases to "do his little business" by the introduction of Socialism, he will not only be freed from his present wearing anxiety, but he will be a partner in the national concern, where his industry will assure him affluence.

B. J.—Yes, that would be a benefit. But what about the clerks, and such?

U. S.—Socialism further maintains that the private ownership of land and machinery with which to go to work, compels all those who do not own those two requisites to the earning of a living to sell themselves into wage slavery.

B. J.—That's so of the manual workers—

U. S.—And it is so of all others who would spurn the little manual workers. It is so of clerks, bookkeepers, and all such. All of these are wage slaves just the same as the carpenter or bricklayer—

B. J.—Eh!

U. S.—Yes. There is no "Eh!" about it. What is a wage slave?

B. J.—A manual worker.

U. S.—He is only one of the wage slaves. A wage slave is he who can not earn a living without he gets some one to give him wages. No one will give him wages except a man who is a capitalist. No capitalist will give him wages unless he can produce more than his wages are worth. When a capitalist pays the worker $1 a day the worker will produce at least $1.50 of wealth a day. The difference between the wage which the worker gets and the value of products, is squeezed out of him by his capitalist employer, and that is what the employer lives upon.

B. J.—I know that.

U. S.—Now, take a bookkeeper. If he gets $1,500 a year he is getting plenty. Now, that amount does not represent but a portion of what he has actually produced. The other portion is stolen by the capitalist the same as he steals from the manual laborer.

B. J.—Well, I never thought of it in that light.

U. S.—Now, where does the bookkeeper, the clerk, etc., come in under Socialism? As human beings anxious to work and live upon their work not upon the work of others, all such people shall certainly have an opportunity to work, and as in the Co-operative Commonwealth there will be no drones to feed, the clerk and bookkeepers will retain the full value of their labor.

B. J.—That certainly would be a benefit.

U. S.—But that's not all. Under the capitalist system, all wage slaves who are fortunate enough to get a job must work hard; there is no enjoyment of life for them; and they must die poor. Under the Socialist system, there being no loafers to feed, no heiresses abroad to keep in luxury, and no idle workers could, with four hours' work, have an abundance, with the rest of their time to enjoy life in. Is not that a benefit?

B. J.—It is.

U. S.—The only ones who would suffer are the idle capitalists. But they are few and their sufferings will consist only in that they will have to die if they don't work.

B. J.—Truly, Socialism is the salvation of the people.

John A. Conroy, a member of Congress from the city of Boston, was in a free rough and tumble fight here in the city a few nights ago. Mr. Fitzgerald, also a Boston Congressman, was arrested in Washington during the last inauguration for assaulting a policeman who tried to prevent him from breaking through the ropes. Boston Congressmen may not run much to brain, but they give a good account of themselves whenever there is any rowdyism going on.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

They Admit Their Affair Is a Bluff.

To THE PEOPLE.—On August the 3rd, Section Cleveland, S. L. P., held its regular Saturday night open air meeting at the square in front of the post-office. Right opposit about 60 feet is the rostrum. This rostrum was occupied by the Central Fakirated Union. This meeting was advertised as a protest against judges issuing injunctions. The leading fakirs of this central body are Kangs: Max Hayes, Robert Bandlow and a few other such lights. Comrade Kircher had spoken for some time when the fakirs with their dupes headed by a brass band came marching up the street, one man carrying a banner on which it said: Topic, "Injunction." Comrade Kircher, being interrupted by the band for some time, immediately proceeded in his speech as the band stopped playing and with his strong voice soon had the crowd around him, leaving the fakirs hardly any one to speak to.

Kircher, who was at his best, clearly pointed out the fallacy of old worn-out trades unionism, which to-day is led and bled by a gang of fakirs who use that organization to further their own material interests, and render useful services to the capitalist class, insofar as to keep the workers in ignorance of their real condition, and see to it that all enlightment of the wage workers is kept out of the organization. For the fakir knows that as soon as the wage workers detect his three-card monte game, he will be quickly turned adrift. The career of this criminal gang of fakirs generally ends in a spittoon cleaning job, donated by the capitalist class for services rendered. Then Comrade Kircher pointed across the street where the fakirs were howling their nonsense and made the striking remark: "The meeting opposite on the rostrum is being held under the auspices of the Central Labor Union, a body which boasts of having a membership of 25,000 wage workers. Protesting against judges issuing injunctions. Whom did this body of 25,000 wage workers vote for last election and elections gone by? Surely not for the S. L. P., as that party only received about 500 votes last election. Consequently those 25,000 union men have voted the Democratic and Republican ticket, the parties of the capitalist class, and in so doing endorse the system of private ownership of the means of production transportation, communication and land, and furthermore, helped to elect the judges that are now true to their class, and issuing injunctions against the workers. Now we find those same wage workers growling and grumbling and making fists in their pockets and yet the lash that is applied to them is of their own twisting. The fakir takes advantage of the fighting spirit which at times permeates the minds of the workers at some wrong doings of the capitalist class, in their line of thinking, and some kind of a protest meeting is held where the fakir springs into prominence."

The chairman of the fakirs was Micky Goldshmidt, a local Republican ward heeler, a man that Mamie Hayes called a heeler, crook and other names, on the floor of the Central Fakirated Union. But you will readily notice that when it comes to a point of pulling the wool over the eyes of the wage workers they are a unit.

The first speaker was an individual by the name of D. R. Tuckerman, an S. D. P. man, who tried all means to get a spittoon job from Democratic Mayor Johnson but failed. Then Bandlow and Hayes followed. Their crowd was very small, while on the other hand, that of the S. D. P. was enormous, numbering over 500.

When the writer of this correspondence had an argument with Dr. Tuckerman he made the remark:

"The minority is always bluffing the masses."

I asked him if he was bluffing the audience when speaking before. He said: "Yes." Then I asked him if the party he is a member of was bluffing, he said "Yes." The man in his ignorance said the truth, that the S. D. P., or Kangs, are trying to bluff the workingmen. But the S. L. P. is on to their bluffing game and shows them up in their true light. I told him if he used the word faking instead of bluffing he would strike the nail on the head. Then he sneaked.

After Comrade Kircher had spoken, Comrade Philip Veal, who at present is touring the State, was introduced. He was followed by Comrade Dinger. The speakers clearly pointed out that the emancipation of the working class must be accomplished by the wage workers themselves. The difference between the old worn-out trades union and the new, S. T. & L. A., was clearly defined by the speakers. The speakers held the crowd long after the fakirs had left. The meeting was a rousing success in more than one respect. A large number of signatures where secured, books to the amount of $2.15, and a large number of the WEEKLY PEOPLES were sold.

Down with the fakirs, and on with the Socialist Republic!

JOSEPH GABLE.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 9.

Birds of a Feather.

To THE PEOPLE.—A recent experience that another comrade and myself had with the local capitalist press has convinced me that the capitalist press has no use for class-conscious Socialist utterances, and that, on the whole, it is a waste of effort to try and get entrance to the capitalist press for what a class-conscious workingman may write. My experience has the more firmly convinced me of the absolute necessity of building up our own Party press.

On the other hand, the Kangaroo Social Democrats can get columns of "stuff"—of a kind, evidently, to their satisfaction—in the capitalist press of this country; I know of one such paper that they have endorsed as their organ.

From a perusal of the "stuff," one is led to the belief that the Kangaroo Social Democrat patterns after the late lamented dealer in humbuggery, P. T. Barnum, who welcomed any kind of advertising so long as it kept him in the public prints.

The frequency with which the local capitalist papers chronicle some "new" or "novel" feature pertaining to the "socialist" movement, leads to the suspicion that the freaks have a committee on publicity, whose duty it is to devise these novelties for the capitalist press.

The following extracts from a half column "write up" in a local paper will serve to illustrate:

"Plans are being made by the Socialists of Hudson County for an aggressive Gubernatorial campaign, and in order to win converts to their cause it has been decided to enlist the ladies connected with the auxiliaries in the service. This has been done with much success in Chicago, and the party leaders feel that such a movement will be equally successful here. The part which the women will be called upon to play is that of attending the series of open-air meetings which have been planned, distribute circulars and Socialist literature, and even endeavor by persuasion to make converts for their cause."

This idea evidently emanated from one of the Kangs here who it is known has relatives in the Starvation Army. This same Kang is one of the "atheistic Genossen," who at public meetings held by the Kangs asks the audience to buy the writings (?) of the Rev. Charles H. Vail and Father O'Grady!

Here is another extract from the same write up:

"At the State convention in Newark it is expected that the Social Democrats of Hudson County, as well as of the State, will ratify the action of the peace convention at Indianapolis by voting to drop the term 'Democrat,' leaving only the title 'Socialist' to designate the party. It is believed generally among the members of the party in Hudson County that this will result in the building up of the party to such a degree that the term 'Socialist' will hereafter be greeted with respect instead of ridicule by the leaders of the two old parties."

To be considered "respectable" is one of the chief aims of the Kang. One of their stock objections to the Socialist Labor Party is that it does not trim its sails to catch the "respectable" middle class vote, but sails on propelled by the force of the class-conscious engine that moves the world—the proletarian power.

The unthinking might imagine that these write-ups are satiricals on the part of the capitalist press, but I am creditably informed that the articles appear—with the exception of grammatical correction—very much in the shape furnished by the Kangs, who, in their methods conform to the wants of the capitalist press by furnishing, in newspaper parlance, harmless fillers for use when news is carce.

H. S. K.

Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 12.

Learned a Lesson.

To THE PEOPLE.—The gentleman who said last fall that the working class wants too much, and who this spring denied saying so, has spread himself again before the public gaze in a correspondence to a local working class mind twister. In it he very carefully refrains from running in any clandestine remarks about the "several thousands of the poorer class."

He has learned a lesson no doubt, and it is to be hoped will not again run working class interests into purely middle class affairs.

What concern is it to the working class of "down neck," whether the cellar has two inches of water, when they have about 3 square miles of nitric acid fumes about them; what concern need the working class have about two feet of water in the cellar, when they consider that with an improved sewerage system they may have to pay two or three dollars more rent a month, and know not where to take it from: what need a mother fear for her children's health because of four feet of water in the cellar, when two boys or girls of hers are down in the tin shop or some other shop, in constant danger of having hands and fingers smashed, through the anarchy of the capitalist class in breaking the laws requiring the safe-guarding of machinery? None! of no concern at all. It were straining at a mosquito and swallowing a locomotive to consider these questions, as of moment to the working class.

And if the working class were to take it up, and settle the Passaic pollution, the sewerage and kindred questions what of it? Under capitalistic class rule no good can come of it, unless to show the incapability of the capitalist system to take hold of great social problems and solve them correctly and expediently. As long as profit seeking exists things are bound to go wrong, and though on the surface they may appear as an improvement, at bottom they are still the same rotten game. As an instance, I'll recur to that memorable Ditch, down near Avenue L. It still stinks strenuously stifling, though there were new pipes laid to carry it through under Magazine street. With all the noise about it, it looks as though it were good for twenty years more. The interests of the tannery capitalists down there are to get profit, they need a cheap outlet for their waste, and so the ditch stays to stink, a veritable tintype reproduction of capitalism.

The S.L.P. ballot on election day—legislation for and by the working class; the abolition of the capitalist system, that is all the working class need care about.

HARRY W. RACHEL.

Newark, N. J., Aug. 11.

More About Painters and Decorators.

To THE PEOPLE.—There's a row on in the organization known as the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America. In January number of the official journal appeared articles evidently "inspired" demanding that the general president be salaried and be given an office where he might, with his brother fakirs thus favored, loll in an easy chair, smoke good cigars and stretch his legs—at the expense of "the boys."

In the succeeding numbers of the journal a systematic series of "plugging" was brought to bear to shove old fighters to the rear and seat "Littre Billee" with salary and perquisites in the general offices at Lafayette.

In February the Executive Board issued a circular for a referendum vote of the locals. The circular was dated in January the 15th, but mailed the middle of February, and LOCALS WERE INSTRUCTED TO SEND IN ALL VOTES BY MARCH 15 as the count would begin on that date.

In April when the report of disbursements issued by W. S. DeVaux, was received, it was observed that in the expense account appeared the items of "SALARY TO THE GENERAL PRESIDENT, JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 3 MONTHS, $300."

Now General President De Vaux is filling the office of Business Agent of his union in St. Louis. Acting in such capacity he has been drawing two salaries, including one of $100 per month as general president for three months prior to the count of the referendum vote as to whether he should be entitled to salary as General President and relieved of his St. Louis job.

The locals are just beginning to tumble to the duplicity and skin game and a howl is going up accordingly.

Thus once again is exemplified the methods of the "organized scabbery" to exploit the duped workingmen.

Here in Dallas indignation is rampant and the comrades of the S. L. P. are pointing out the futility of achieving success against the encroachments of capitalism while in the executive chairs of the organization sit traitors to the workingmen. The organization of a strong section of the S. L. P. is imminent here, and of an S. T. &L. A. in the early future very possible.

A PAINTER.

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 10, 1901.

Barnum's Great Proverb Once More Verified.

To THE PEOPLE.—The "Martha's Vinyard Co-operative Colony" is the latest freak which is now "in the doldrums"—being bankrupt—at present.

They started here two years ago with an old promoter from Colorado as President, a Mr. T. H. Painter of Greenwood, Mass., as general manager, boss, &c., and with him came his housekeeper, Miss C. J. Mills. Mr. Painter announced himself as "a Socialist of some thirty years standing," a friend of Mayor Chase of Haverhill, of the Rev. Rep. McCartney of Rockland, Mass., of the Rev. Vrooman Bros., etc., etc.

They started in business by begging contributions, which never came. Then they advertised in the "Going Nation" for recruits. The first recruit was a Kangaroo from Springfield named Adelsen, with wife and seven children. Adelsen claimed to belong to the Vrooman Colony known as the American Production Company of Roxbury, Mass., Florida, and Patagonia. After a few weeks it dawned on the bright minds of the Colony that the said Kang was taking out more than they were putting in, and the president of the Colony notified Adelsen in terms to the effect that he was not acceptable. So that our friend the Kang had to hustle for himself. The colony claims, and it is not denied by Adelsen, that he lived on them to the extent of some $60 or $70.

After the Kangaroo experience there came along several more pilgrims of the Social Democratic brand, all caught by the "Going Nation" ad. Some got hooked, and more did not bite, but three men who came put into the colony sums from $50 to $150 each. This was some six months since. And then the trouble began. It seems that when their paying members came in, they were told by Painter—who assumed to be boss or king, as some of them called him—that there were no debts. This the new-comers found to be false, as the debts about equalled their assets.

As soon as the treasury got a little fat, King Painter developed a tired feeling, and only wanted to sit in the parlor and smoke. This, after awhile, caused dissatisfaction, and two of the new-comers left and wanted a settlement, which they have not got up to date. One has left the State, another is here.

When the local groceryman learned the condition of affairs he made King Painter give him a bill of sale of their horse, boat, and hot house and the little balance that is left is in such a condition that no one can get much out of it. As the thing stands to-day the colony is bursted wide open—Painter and his housekeeper, Miss Mills, on one side, the balance of them, on the other side, with nothing to show for over two years work, unless the treasurer, Miss Mills, has a dollar or two in her inside pocket.

And so ends the history of another "Sosist Democratic Colony," and some of them are most excellent people with children, and the pity of it is that they can not see the folly of such schemes, they having been told and showed that such plans are not possible under capitalism.

WATCHER.

Martha's Vinyard, Mass., Aug 10.

A Republican Editor of a Los Angeles "Socialist" Paper.

To THE PEOPLE.—The Social Democratic Kangaroos have done some queer things, that would be laughable if it were not for the seriousness of the question involved. When the "Great Challenger," Wilshire, of Los Angeles, buckled on the armor and in his Hinglish drawl sallied forth to set the East on fire, with his own brand of Socialism, he left the editing of his "greatest Socialist paper on earth" to whom?—to a REPUBLICAN. What do you think of a Republican as Editor of a Socialist paper? Of course, as Editor of a Kangaroo Socialist paper the matter is fit. Wilshire's worshippers call him the "rich Socialist," and he, having more money than brains, and a bad case of swelled head, really believes he is of some importance. But it is really his pocketbook that is attracting the attention of grafters. It is safe to conclude that his advertising his services as a speaker, "free of charge" is a sign of his not being in great demand. The few people who do go to hear him, are disappointed. As an Editor, speaker and Socialist he is a complete failure. He has been sending his paper gratis, all over the land; but the thing need only show its face to the unwilling recipients, and they throw it out. Wilshire probably expects that his Republican Editor can work up a subscription list in Mars.

Wilshire is laying pipes to be the Kangaroo's candidate for President in 1904. If spending money and egotism will do the business he will get it.

Some time ago Wilshire had a debate here with Rev. Ferguson, on Democracy vs. Socialism. The Rev. made an old-style individualistic speech. When Wilshire got up he had not spoken more than 5 minutes and drawled out about a dozen words, when about half of the small audience left. He tried to make the Rev. believe he, the Rev. had made a Socialist speech, but the Rev. got up and protested that he was no Socialist, and therefore did not make a Socialist speech. It was a howling farce. Even the Kangs were disgusted, but of course they dare not protest, as Wilshire has the dough; as long as his money lasts he must be endured.

It takes the clear work of the S.L.P. to knock out Socialist papers with Republican grafters, as Editors; to show up wealthy egotists, who would run Socialism in the ground, and to show up every Rev. who cannot get a job in the pulpit, and goes around as advance agent of Socialism. I have no objection to men who have been ministers becoming Socialists if they study the question thoroughly, from its materialist basis joining the S. L. P. and joining their interests with the rest of the workingmen in the S. L. P., but when they go around posing as teachers of something they do not understand and tell members of the S.L.P. that they are wrong—then we should spare no energy in denouncing them.

H. J. SCHADE.

Los Angeles, Aug. 1.

Hitting Where Blows Tell.

To THE PEOPLE.—On Tuesday, the 30 of July, a very successful open air meeting was held at West Liberty, Allegheny County. Comrades D. E. Gilchrist and S. Schulberg being the speakers, and myself chairman. The miners and linemen present were not only taken by the remarks of the speakers, but they showed their approval by purchasing copies of "What Means This Strike?" After the meeting Comrade Herbert Bellingham and other miners of Banksville asked, if a meeting could be held in their camp the following week. Comrade Schulberg and myself agreed to go over Tuesday the 6th of August. As it rained all of that day and part of the evening it was impossible to hold that meeting that night, and it was postponed until Friday. In the meantime the fakirs were getting the chills and fever because of the prospective Socialist meeting at Banksville, the home of Organizer (?) Micah Bellingham and Secretary Dodd of the U. M. W. So they arranged to counteract the Socialist meeting by fetching out the great and only Pat Dolan.

Pat Dolan delivered himself of a speech Thursday. What he said to an audience of eighteen miners was a revelation of the dastardly conduct of the Labor Fakirs. In speaking of our Socialist speakers he said: "These men never did an honest day's work in their lives. They can get on a train in Pittsburg ride to San Francisco, deliver a speech and it won't cost the workingmen a cent. Now, I come here and ask you for money. They don't. Where do they get their money from? I told them to go to camps that are unorganized, but they won't, and persist in going to places where there are locals of the U. M. W. They abuse us by calling us Labor Fakirs and attack anything that tends to keep the Union alive, for instance, the check-off system" ? ! ! !

His entire speech was made up of such assertions. He never touched on the principles of Unionism. He never mentioned the fact that there was a class struggle, but attempted to cover up the foulness of his Union by foolish and criminal attacks on the Socialists.

The following night Comrade S. Schulberg and myself went to Banksville and we held a great meeting, about 200 miners were present.

Comrade Herbert Bellingham was chairman and S. Schulberg delivered a strong S. T. & L. A. speech. He proved that Dolan, Dodd and Micah Bellingham were fakirs and that the U. M. W. was a corrupt thing unworthy to be called a Union. The necessity of strikes at the ballot-box was explained to these miners. After the speaker was through questions or remarks were called for. Not a question was asked, although Secretary Dodds was seen in the audience.

As Labor Fakir Micah Bellingham was in town that night it is suspected by those who know him best, that he was hiding behind a stone pile, taking his cudgeling like the coward that he is.

We got one subscription to the DAILY PEOPLE, three to the "Weekly People and sold ten books. The next day was pay day. We could have sold more books if the miners had had a nickel.

Down with the fakir-led pure and simple union! Up with the clear-cut and progressive Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance! Down with capitalism! Up with the Socialist Republic!

JOHN DESMOND.

Pittsburg, Aug 13.

Cleveland Fakirs Nearing Their End.

To THE PEOPLE.—Our open air meetings at the Public Square are attracting more attention and a bigger crowd every Saturday.

Last night we had to contend with an opposition meeting right opposite our meeting place, held by a religious freak who calls himself a rapid-fire evangelist. The good fortune of the affair was that the undesirable element was attracted by that freak and our meeting was so much the better.

A week ago, as was reported to THE PEOPLE, we had an opposition meeting gotten up by the C. L. U. fakirs and Kangaroo crowd, to contend with, but we came out ahead, the crowd stood with us, and listened with great interest to the thrashing that was administered to Fakir Hayes and the rest of that brotherhodd.

Maurice squealed in the last issue of his "Citizen" again, after declaring the S. L. P. defunct for more than hundred times he pleads with his readers that they should not listen to our speakers. So, then, the S.L.P. is not dead.

Of course, we can readily understand how disagreeable it must be to get ripped up the back by the "defunct S.L.P.," especially on an occasion like that anti-injunction meeting, and for this reason we gladly forgive Mamie the hard words he uses against us.

At the Indianapolis convention, Fakir Hayes "represented 329 Cleveland members," whether Dr. Wooldridge who got a job from Mayor Johnson or former business agent Reynolds of the machinists, who was "coming our way" and who succeeded in getting a sewer-inspectorship from smiling Tom L., or J. J. Kinney the former secretary of the Metal Polishers, who came up to the meeting of July 30th when the fakirs got M. Barnes from Philadelphia here to help them betray the S.L.P., and who was at that time more than one year behind in dues as a member of Section Cleveland, but paid up in order to have a vote to use against the legal N.E.C., and who is now running on the Democratic ticket for the State Legislature, are amongst the 329, we, of course, do not know.

In all our open air meetings we sell a good deal of literature. Forty-three 5c. and 10c. pamphlets were sold at the meeting of the 12th: four subscriptions for the WEEKLY PEOPLE were obtained, and 100 WEEKLY PEOPLE were also sold.

Some time ago the "Citizen" fakirs succeeded in scaring the different Unions through an executive meeting of the C. L.U., at which they declared, if more interest was not taken by the "brothers" and organizations that the "Citizen" would have to suspend.

Of course, the bluff worked in so far as different unions reached down and planked up.

About six months ago the "Citizen" fakirs succeeded in raising their pay from $15 to $18 per week, making a total increase of $20 a week for the C.L.U. to pay, and this they did in the face of the fact that there was no income to cover it.

All kinds of schemes are worked upon the rank and file, and also on business men in order to obtain the cash for the fakirs. Label agitation, and "souvenirs" are amongst these schemes.

We are succeeding more and more to clear up the minds of the rank and file of the pure and simple Unions, and the time is already in sight when the fakirs will play on the last string.

SOMEBODY.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 13.

A Spirit That Experience Is Justifying.

To THE PEOPLE.—I have been instructed by the District Alliance to send you the enclosed resolution for publication.

Aside from the regular S. L. P. meetings that we are having here we have taken advantage of the strike situation and we are doing some agitation among the strikers by holding meetings, well advertised on "The Strike Situation."

Our meetings are all well attended; there is no disturbance no matter how hard our speakers hit the fakirs.

VAL REMMEL.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug 15.

[Enclosure.]

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 15, 1901.

Comrades of the S. T. & L. A.:

At a regular meeting of the P. D. A. 15, of the S. T. & L. A., the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, It is self-evident that any person who has been deemed so unworthy as to be expelled from the Socialist Labor Party thereby proves himself unfit to be a member of the sister organization, the S. T. & L. A; therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That Pittsburg D. A. 15 of the S. T. & L. A. requests the various districts and locals throughout the United States and Canada to support the following amendment to the constitution of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance:

"No person expelled from the Socialist Labor Party shall be a member of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

"JAMES ILLINGSWORTH,
"Org. of Local 356, Braddock."

I have been instructed by the D. A. 15 to request your local to give the above resolution and amendment your careful consideration and if it meets with your approval send word to the undersigned:

VAL REMMEL, Sec'y,
111 Market street, S. L. P. headquarters, Pittsburg, Pa."

From Duquoin, Ill.

To THE PEOPLE. — At the last meeting of Section Duquoin we had a visit from Comrade Ed Renner of Jacksonville. A number of sympathizers also attended the meeting. Comrade Renner and the writer explained the class struggle and the capitalist system of production to them and defined the position of the Socialist Labor Party. The visitors contributed to the circuit agitation fund.

Section Duquoin is distributing a great deal of party literature and the work is having good effect. We believe that now is the time to do agitation work and not wait until the heat of the campaign to begin it. In proportion as the Party gets at the workingmen now will it reap on election day.

J. M. FRANCIS.

Duquoin, Ill., Aug. 14.

Well for Denver.

To THE PEOPLE.—The police of this city have realized that they have made a mistake in interfering with the meetings of the S.L.P. While they would like to put a quietus on the agitation here, they have found that, by pursuing such tactics as they have, these interruptions acted as boomerangs, and that the sympathy of the workers was being gained for us. From this it would be an easy step to gain the ear of the workers and then their political and financial support. Prior to police interference the agitation on the streets of this city was just as great as it is to-day with this difference that this little experience has aroused a great many half-hearted and timid sympathizers, while, also attracting to our meetings wage workers who were totally indifferent as to their fate or the workings of capitalism.

We are holding four meetings a week —Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays. Owing to the intense warm weather it was impossible to get much of an attendance to our indoor meetings, so we said that if they won't come to our indoor meetings on Sunday we shall go out to them, and have met with success on this night, in spite of the croakings of a few hypocrites who harp about the "desecration of the Sabbath."

On Tuesday evening the comrades repaired to the corner of Seventeenth & Larimer streets to hold our regular meeting. This is the corner where the president of the Colorado National Bank objected to our holding meetings, but, seeing that we intended to hold forth there, no objection has come from that quarter since. On this night Comrade Martin Hurwitz opened the meeting and spoke for about ten minutes, and was followed by Comrade Fowler, who delivered some telling sledge-hammer blows for about forty minutes.

Comrade Mullein then followed, and immediately called attention to the copies of the WEEKLY PEOPLE, explaining briefly the treatment accorded to Comrade Meiko Meyer of Detroit, at the hands of the police, and being fined for being mobbed, and it was only a few minutes before eighty copies of the WEEKLY PEOPLE were disposed of.

It is well that the comrades throughout the country exchange views as to their methods of increasing the sales of literature and such other points which may be of interest and perhaps aid to the comrades.

In this western country the penny paper has not as yet made its appearance, nor are coppers used as extensively as in the older states, therefore the average man will give five cents for a paper as readily as he would one cent or two cents, therefore we have hit upon the plan of selling two copies of the WEEKLY for five cents, telling the purchaser to hand the extra copy to a friend of his, and also telling the audiences that this is done for the purpose of stimulating thought upon the part of the workers and not to make profits. This can be easily done throughout this western country, and in this way increase the sales of the WEEKLY PEOPLE, benefiting the purchaser and reaching many who would not purchase a pamphlet.

We have also made up two lots of pamphlets, numbered 1 and 2. No. 1 contains "What Means This Strike?" "Reform or Revolution," "Socialism," "Erin's Hope," "Bull Pen" and "De Leon-Harriman Debate," which is explained as being for those who are just beginning to read along the lines of Socialism. No. 2 contains the four Kautsky pamphlets, "Taxation," "Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science."

We find that many men readily invest 25 cents in this way, and then he has a pretty fair selection and after reading these pamphlets is well on his way to class consciousness.

Every day tends to bring forth material in support of the tactics of the S.L.P. regarding the trade union movement, and the constant hammering from the outside will soon bear fruit. Our experience here is that many who wanted to head a mob and drive the S.L.P. agitators from this city, as being "union-wreckers," and who readily listened to the slanders uttered by the fakir element, to-day heartily endorse what was said and what is now being said, and from hating the S.L.P. doctrines and tactics, they now embrace the same. The effect can be noticed by the questions asked at the meetings. One of the auditors asked if it was not a fact that the trade union movement was an economic organization, but that the pure and simple unons were built upon wrong principles, and that what was wanted was an economic organization built upon revolutionary principles, backed up by a revolutionary political party. The gentleman who formulated this question was one of the most bitter opponents of the S.L.P. six or eight months ago, but he belonged to that element of the workers who do some thinking on their own part.

Occasionally a trade unionist will make himself heard by saying the working class won't stick together, which gives the speaker an opportunity to show that the trade unionists keep the workers divided, attract their attention to something which is of no concern to them, make them fight the battles of the different sections of the capitalist class, bring them out on strike where there is no chance of winning, tell the workers to elect capitalist representatives to political power, and then snap and snarl and say, "The working class won't stick together," and then the audience is shown how the workers, under the guidance of the S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P., will be taught the solidarity of interest, that the poorest paid wage slave can strike on election day as effectively as the best paid worker and that combined they can unseat the capitalist class and gain the political power and thereby usher in the co-operative commonwealth, and then the period of peace and plenty will have arrived for the producers.

One man asked what right the police had to interfere with our meetings, and he was told as to the right they had none, but they thought they had the power to wear the Socialists out, and that we were contemplating using a weapon against the police force which the capitalist class use against strikers, namely the injunction; that if the annoyance was not put an end to we would have an injunction issued restraining the police from interfering with the meetings. This met with the approval of the audience, cries being heard of "That's right." "Hurrah for the Socialists," etc.

The sentiment of the S. T. & L A. is growing rapidly and soon it will need to be harvested. On with the S. T. & L. A. and the S.L.P.

CHAS. MULLEIN.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 12.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

T. E. H., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Did you read the letter of "S. L. P. Man" from Columbus, O., last week? That should answer your question; at least go far toward settling your doubts. There you have a workingman, employed in the wire works, giving testimony. He furnishes the valuable information that three weeks before the steel strike the wire production from the trust was stopped, despite the combined demand. Was this an accident? Guess not. "S. L. P. Man" asserts that this is not the first instance in his experience. In fact such stoppages are regular announcements that a strike is coming on. How did the trust find out? Are labor lieutenants of the capitalists paid for nothing?

R. W., ISLAND HEIGHTS, N. J.—The editorial "Modern Mexico" in the DAILY PEOPLE of last Sunday, or the Weekly of the 17th instant, may serve as part answer. Occasionally a Mexican paper lands here. Shall keep you in mind and forward them if any comes. Have no connections there.

"PITTSBURG NOTES," PITTSBURG, PA.—A question has come to this office, whether your statement that the "Lieutenants of the Starvation Army" have a yearly salary of $1,200 is correct. It is alleged that they only get $6 a day.

M. O. N., NEW YORK.—Rather praise than blame Devery and the Tammany Mayor Van Wyck for the sense to keep their mouths shut. Whenever they open it they attest their kinship to Balaam's inspired companion.

A. P. NEW YORK CT.—Well for instance: Take the case of the delegates of No. 6 to the Birmingham convention of the I. T. U. Each receives $250 for his delegateship. Don't you smell a rat in these "Union" treasuries?

T. L. L., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Yes, indeed. Not only Gompers' "Federationist" continues to advertise the National Cash Register Company, despite the boycott of the moulders, and the snub Gompers received from the Company when he tried to make peace. And the "Federationist" goes further. It advertises the concern's goods as "MADE BY ORGANIZED UNION LABOR." Is there any scabbery that can hold a candle to this?

I. M., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Shylock is not altogether to be spurned. Some hints may be taken from him. Holding up his bond he asked: "Can you wipe out this seal?" It would be well to take that hint. Can you wipe out these facts: 1. Carey voted for a $15,000 Armory and said he would do so again: his Social Democracy is not ruffled by it; 2. Morris Eichmann, Social Democrat, runs for office on capitalist tickets of Hoboken, preserves his membership in the S.D.; 3. John C. Smith, Social Democrat, runs for office in Worcester on the Democratic ticket, and his standing is not affected; 4. In San Francisco two Social Democrats solicited and got public office from a capitalist mayor, and that was never condemned. We could go on indefinitely. These are facts. Or do you dare deny them? If you don't, can you wipe out these facts? Stop your palavering.

"N. N.," NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Now, just stand up and answer this question: Who if not the officers of Pure and Simple Unionism are responsible for the backward state of mind of the men who wrecked the machinery at Edgeworth & Son's in Chicago, and what does such a stupid act reveal but that these men are fettered to a capitalist thought? Answer to the point, or please don't return.

"EAST SIDE SOCIALIST," NEW YORK. —Anonymous correspondents are not recognized.

"H." NEW YORK.—1. Fine!

2. Could you not yourself undertake to interview the man and hunt up the affair? The reporter sent to him found him very confused and confusing.

R. V. D., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Wear your soul with patience. Comrade Corregan of Syracuse will not allow, nor the Party for that matter, a set of the Organized Scabbery that rules his Union to play star-chamber monkey-shines with him. Have patience. Don't you remember July 10? It looked dark from a distance at first. Didn't it? Well, did it not all straighten up in due time, with the intriguers routed? Just wait.

D. T., NEW YORK.—The suit brought by the Kangaroo Ortland against the S. L. P. member of the 28 A. D. of New York, Fritz Brauchmann for the moneys that Brauchmann held as treasurer of the 28th A.D., S.L.P., was won by the Comrade long ago. The Kangaroo pretence that S. L. P. moneys belonged to the Kangaroo body was thrown out of court.

E. S. M., EVERETT, MASS.—All right. Send a reminder a week or so ahead.

E. W. G., BINGHAM, UTAH.—1. James Carey was elected to the City Council of Haverhill on the S. L. P. ticket. He immediately thereupon, preparatorily to his voting for the Armory appropriation, got a snap meeting of his Section and pulled it out of the S.L.P. He then voted for the $15,000 Armory appropriation, and was thereupon and with that record elected to the Massachusetts legislature on the S. D. P. ticket.

3. If you can read French, apply to the Labor News Company, 2-6 New Reade street, this city. Otherwise you will have to be content with what THE PEOPLE has given on the French movement during that time.

"SCRIBBLER," DETROIT, MICH.—If this paper were "a journal of literature" your production would certainly have been accepted. Literary merit only and good sentiments (in the abstract) are all such journals require from an article. With THE PEOPLE, however, literature, even of such exquisite nature as your production is secondary; it is only a vehicle for something else, to wit, education and agitation upon ascertained and undeniable facts. The "poetic license" may be extended to the matter of a poem, and a literary journal may overlook or care not whether the facts alleged or implied are correct. THE PEOPLE'S path is less smooth and flowery. Now, then, there is implied in your poem a state of things that does not square with the facts. The "Hand and Torch" is not there for light, but for darkness. Vide above, answer to "I. M., Milwaukee." A union of the "Arm and Hammer" with that other emblem can be conceived only after the facts enumerated to "I. M., Milwaukee" have been proven false. Do you think they are?

W. C. B., CANON CITY, COLO.—We, that is the Socialists, have no movement in Venezuela. Everything is there lacking for that. Shall try to accommodate you.

A. S., WILLIAMS, ARIZ.—1. The "social character of a commodity is not its common quality. It is that feature of one commodity that renders it exchangeable with another: the fact that the product of a man's labor is not merely useful, but is useful to others, and thereby has a point of contact with all other kinds of labor, i.e., is exchangeable.

Other questions next week.

C. L. B., FALL RIVER, MASS.—What you may now expect at any moment is to see a call issued in your papers, signed by a pack of parsons, fakirs and sentimentalists inviting the textile workers to set up a plant of their own and fight capital with capital. This is what they did last time wages were cut down.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting held August 16th at 2-6 New Reade street, New York, with Eber Forbes in the chair. The financial report, for two weeks ending August 10, was read and showed receipts in the amount of $119.47; expenditures, $82.86.

A communication was received from the Ohio State Committee, relative to the middle circuit, on which action was deferred pending further information. Also a communication from Milwaukee, Wis., bearing upon members that had been stricken from the roll. No action.

Daniel DeLeon representing the General Committee of Section New York, appeared before the committee and read a letter adopted by the said General committee bearing upon the action of the N. Y. State Committee which had, at its last meeting on August 5, decided to set aside the general vote ordered to fill the vacancy caused by the expulsion from the Party of T. A. Hickey, refused to canvass and announce the vote and to seat the member elected, on the ground that there was no vacancy until a general vote of the Sections had so declared.

A statement was also on hand, signed by three members of the N. Y. State Committee, namely, Hugo Vogt, Max Forker and Patrick Murphy, giving their version of the question at issue. A motion was made that the statement of the aforesaid members of the State committee be read. An amendment was offered to the effect that "Section New York has no standing before this committee at the present moment, as the matter is not officially before this body and Section New York did not act properly in this matter." The amendment was lost by a vote of 2 for and 5 against. The statement, which is very lengthy, was then read, and then Daniel De Leon was given the floor to present the argument of Section New York.

A protracted discussion ensued, in which nearly all present participated, and at the conclusion of which the following ruling was adopted:

"Resolved, That all offices held by a Party member become vacant upon his expulsion from the Party."

On motion the vote was taken by roll call and resulted as follows: for the ruling, Forbes, Gillhaus, Klien, Katz, and Hammer; against the ruling, Fiebiger and Keveny.

The hour having grown late, it was decided to hold a continued session of the N. E. C. on Wednesday, August 21. Adjourned.

JULIUS HAMMER,
Recording Secretary.

Canadian S. L. P.

LONDON, Ont., Aug. 12.—Regular meeting of the National Executive Committee. Towton in the chair. Minutes of the last meeting adopted as read.

Communications: From Vancouver re-election of officers etc., also amending the constitution. Secretary instructed to reply drawing attention to the national convention asking them too send any amendments or suggestions to the constitution in event of their not sending a delegate.

Letter from Slocan, B. C., re state of movement there. Left in hands of Secretary to reply. Communcation from Extention B. C. asking for a charter for Section just formed: communication accepted and Secretary empowered to send charter.

Bill for $11.00 for printing 11,000 leaflets ordered paid on delivery of goods committee.

In answer to an inquiry Secretary stated he had written Muirhead of Halifax, N. S. but received no reply; also Toronto Daily Papers but had not seen it published yet.

Subscription to DAILY PEOPLE reported expired July 7 resolved that subscription be renewed and back members procured.

Secretary empowered to draw from the treasurer the sum of $1 to be set aside for the purpose of mailing sample leaflets to any sources as may be deemed most beneficial.

Comrade Haselgrove and the National Secretary were appointed as a committee too make all arrangements for a meeting in St. Thomas, Ont., not latter than the 21inst. Adjourned.

J. P. Courtenay,
Rec. Secy.

Meeting of Connecticut State Committee.

Comrade A. Le Verge in the chair.

Absent N. White; excused.

Communications from National Secretary, H. Kuhn, N. Y., New Haven and Bridgeport.

The State Secretary was instructed to correspond with Arthur Keep, Ed Markley and Wm. Walker and procure their terms for a months' work in the State of Connecticut.

Comrade Areta was sent to Waterbury to look over the field for agitation and organization. After transacting routine business the meeting adjourned.

J. T. MANEE,
State Secretary, 60 New Britain avenue, Hartford Conn.

Labor Day in Pawtucket, R. I.

Section Pawtucket, S.L.P., will celebrate the day set apart by Brother Capital for Brother Labor, with a class-conscious labor demonstration and parade.

Comrades from Taunton, Fall River, and New Bedford are invited to attend without further notice. Program of the day's events will be published later.

CHAS. H. DANA, Secretary.

To Tacoma, Wash., Readers of the Weekly People.

A series of meetings will be held in the S. L. P. hall, corner C and Fifteenth streets (Armory block), on Sunday evenings, August 25th and September 1st at 8 p. m., to lay the principles of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance more fully before the working people of Tacoma. At the last meeting of the series (Sunday evening September 1st), a local alliance of mixed trades will be formed. All workingmen are invited to become charter members of the new local.

The initiation fee will be in the neighborhood of 50 cents which will include a six months' subscription to the official organ.

Members of old style unions are invited to attend these meetings and defend the policy of the A. F. of L., I. A. of M., etc., as against the S. T. & L. A. Questions and discussion as usual will be welcomed. This is no time for hesitation, workingmen. You owe it to yourselves and families to get into this work of building up a genuine Socialist trade union movement on the Pacific coast. The meetings will be addressed by Hoag, Herron and Spencer of Tacoma and Martin of Seattle.

Don't forget the dates: Sunday evenings, August 25 and September 1st.

W. J. HOAG,
E. M. CLYDE,
W. A. HERRON,
Organization Committee.

Section Tacoma, Wash.

At the last meeting of Tacoma Section, S. L. P., the undersigned was elected organizer for the ensuing term in place of W. J. Hoag, resigned on account of lack of time to devote to duties of the office. Comrade Hoag takes the position of Financial Secretary made vacant. We are holding one and two street agitation meetings a week, and are pouring hot shot into the simplers as well as selling good quantities of literature. Next week we start a series of three meetings at the concluding one of which we will organize a local alliance of the S. T. & L. A. Readers and sympathifiers are urged to become members of this local, the first in Tacoma. Remember the saying that "The Socialist has but to break bravely in and the fakirs' spell is broken."

A. H. SPENCER,
401 South St., Tacoma, Wash.
August 9 1901.

Section Pueblo, Colorado.

The result of the semi-annual election of officers is as follows:

Organizer—Nixon Elliot, 1,025 Berkley avenue.

Financial Secretary—Jacob Frank, 611 East Eleventh street.

Corresponding Secretary—Jacob Ney, Jr., 809 East Ninth street.

Treasurer—D. Delspiee.

Grievance Committee—Jacob Frank, N. J. Knight, Simon Cashmaker.

Literary Agent—Nixon Elliett.

Amounts contributed for literary fund:

W. J. Knight	$2.50
Jacob Frank	.50

Amounts contributed for Agitation fund:

D. Delsipee	$0.50
Joe Mundelli	.50
Jacob Frank	.50
Simon Cashmaker	.50

Section Schenectady, N. Y.

As a result of election of officers held by Section Schenectady Socialist Labor Party the following comrades will serve the ensuing term:

Organizer—Mathew Molloy.

Recording Secretary—Karl Malmberg.

Financial Secretary — J. W. Weinberger.

Treasurer—Chas. Gebner.

Literary Agent—E. F. Lake.

Trustees—Chas. Prinz, Henry Krusi, Wm. Link.

Campaign Committee—August Holt, Patrick Coyn, E. L. Lake, Chas. Prinz and Henry Krusi.

Grievance Committee — Karl Klinit, E. L. Lake, and Karl Malmberg.

MATHEW MOLLOY, Organizer,
23 Romeyn street.

Schenectady, N. Y. Primary.

At a primary of the Socialist Labor Party held in this city August 3rd, Wallase and E. L. Lake, were elected to represent Section Schenectady at 4th Judicial District Convention, to be held some time in September.

Section Schenectady favored Amsterdam as the place for the convention to be held.

MATHEW MOLLOY,
Secretary.

Section Fall River, Mass.

At the regular meeting of the above Section the following officers were elected:

Organizer—John Sweeney.

Recording Secretary — George R. Rigby.

Financial Secretary - Treasurer—Robert Bateson.

Literary Agent—Henry Ormerod.

Daily and Weekly People Agent—Wright Wilde.

Press Committee—Robert Bateson, J. R. Morris, S. Kapstein and J. Sweeney.

Section Los Angeles Co., Cal.

Elected officers as follows:

Organizer—H. Norman.

Recording Secretary— J. C. Hurley.

Financial Secretary—George Andersen.

Treasurer—A. Weinberg.

Literary Agent and Agent of THE PEOPLE—N. C. Madsen.

Grievance Committee—J. O. Becker, E. Arnaelsteen, George Andersen.

Auditing Committee—N. Sungberger, H. Norman, N. C. Madsen.

Headquarters Committee—N. Sungberger, J. C. Hurley, D. A. Millard.

General Committee, Section New York, Socialist Labor Party.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

At last General Committee meeting of Section New York, S. L. P., held Saturday, August 10, 1901, the dates set by the City Executive Committee for holding the various conventions and primaries were endorsed as follows:

The date for holding the Judicial District Convention in Kings County was changed to Friday, September 20, 1901.

It was decided to fix the date for the Aldermanic Primaries in Kings County on Friday, August 30, 1901, and New York County on Saturday, August 31, 1901, the same dates as those set for the Assembly District Conventions in both counties.

It was decided to recommend to the Assembly District Conventions in New York County to adjourn until Thursday, September 26, 1901, and in Kings County to adjourn until Friday, September 27, 1901.

The date for holding the Aldermanic Convention in New York County was set for Thursday, September 26, 1901, and in Kings County Friday, September 27, 1901.

Section Everett, Mass.

The following officers were elected by Section Eeverett, for the term ending February 1, 1902: Organizer, Amos P. Jones, 200 Bradford street; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Albert M. Grant, 210 Bradford street; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, P. Ainslee; Literary Agent, A. Miller; Grievance Committee, E. S. Mayo, Wm. Edmondson and P. Ainslee; Agitation Committee, Chas. Chabot, J. Miller, Young, P. Sefton and J. Finnegan; Press Committee, A. E. Jones and A. M. Grant; Daily People Committee, Sam'l Ferguson and J. Finnegan.

ALBERT M. GRANT, Sec'y.

Section Everett, Mass.

At the last meeting of the above Section, the following officers and and committees were elected:

Organizer—Amos J. Jones.

Recording Secretary—Albert M. Grant.

Financial Secretary—P. Ainslee.

Literary Agent—A. Miller.

Grievance Committee—E. S. Mayo, W. Edmondson and P. Ainslee.

Agitation Committee—C. H. Chabot, J. Miller, Young, P. Sefton and J. Finnegan.

Press Committee—A. E. Jones and A. M. Grant.

Forest City Mixed Trades Alliance, L. A. 342.

The following officers have been elected by Forest City Alliance, L. A. 342, S. T. L. A., for the ensuing six months:

Organizer—F. Brown.

Secretary—Gustav Duerr.

Financial Secretary—R. Koppel.

Treasurer—R. Zillner.

Auditing Committee—E. Keim, W. P. Keim, W. Holwell.

Grievance Committee—W. Holwell, H. Bratburg, E. Hauser.

Agitation Committee—J. Goerke, M. R. O'Furey, Max Weber.

To the Sections of the S. L. P. in the State of Connecticut.

Dear Comrades—Section Hartford, S. L. P., in special meeting of August 7 assembled, has elected the following comrades to constitute the State Executive Committee, S L P., of Connecticut:

James P. Manee.
Albert Le Vierge.
Frederick Fellermann.
Sam G. Harrison.
Joseph I. Areta.
Nelson White.
Charles E. Fantone.

After [illegible] meeting the S. E. C. organized with J. T. Manee as State secretary, N. White as recording secretary, and F. Fellermann as treasurer. All letters and communications regarding State matters have to be addressed to: James T. Manee, 104 Asylum street, Hartford, Conn. The New Haven S. E. C. will be up here next Sunday to hand everything over to the new S. E. C.

MATTHEW LECHNER, Organizer.

To S. L. P. Sections of D. A. 19 S. T. & L. A.

The following is the vote on S. L. P. delegate to D. A. 19, S. T. & L. A.

Christensen	28
Youngjohn	28
Nestor	11
Birtwell	11
Duffy	5

Owing to vote for Christensen and Youngjohn being tied and as it would be two months before another referendum vote could be taken Christensen withdrew. Withdrawal was accepted by S. E. C. and Secretary was instructed to send credentials to John . Youngjohn of Lowell.

EDWIN S. MAYO,
Recording Secretary, S. E. C.

Boston, L. A. 77.

At its regular meeting held at 45 Elliot street, August 4 L. A. 77, Boston, elected the following officers:

Organizer—W. H. Carroll, 2001 Washington street, Boston.

Recording Secretary—N. T. Fuglestad, 37 Crescent avenue, No. Cambridge.

Financial Secretary—C. A. Christiansen.

Treasurer—W. Edmundsen.

Sergeant-at-arms—B. Johnsen.

N. T. FUGLESTAD,
Rec. Sec'y.

A Los Angels Comrade Dead.

Whereas, Comrade R. Grant Sines, a member of Branch Los Angeles, Socialist Labor Party, was found dead on Los Angeles street, this city, Sunday morning, July 21, death resulting from unknown causes; and

Whereas, We deeply mourn the loss of said comrade; be it

Resolved, That the members of Branch Los Angeles extend their sympathy to the family and friends of said comrade; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent his brother, of Winside, Neb., also that they be printed in our official organ, the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

THE COMMITTEE.

Section Milwaukee, Wis.

Section Milwaukee, Wis., at its semi-annual meeting elected following offices:

Hans Hillmann, 1135 Eighth street, organizer.

Jac. Fuhr, corresponding secretary, 702 Hubbard street.

Zander—Financial Secretary.

E. M. Rubringer—Treasurer.

Aug. Schnabel—Librarian.

R. Babnik—Press agent.

Revenue Com.—John Benz, Horn, F. R. Wilke.

Attention, Buffalo!

The attention of comrades and friends in Buffalo is called to the second excursion down the beautiful Niagara River, all around Grand Island, to be held under the auspices of Section Erie County, S.L.P., Sunday, August 25th. The first excursion held on the 4th of July has pleased all those who participated to such an extent that the entertainment committee was induced to make arrangements for a second excursion. As the excursion takes place this time on a Sunday, it is safe to assume that not only all those who took in the first excursion will participate again, knowing how delightful the trip is, but that most of the comrades and friends who were prevented from attending the excursion of the 4th of July will make it a point to be on the deckof the "20th Century" on August 25th. As the capacity of the boat is limited it is advisible to have tickets secured in advance. They can be bought from the comrades at the meetings of the Section or at their homes. The boat leaves dock at foot of GENESEE street at 9.30 a. m., sharp. See advertisement in "Weekly People." As the proceeds of the excursion will be used for the campaign fund of the Party and for the support of the press, no Socialist in Buffalo should fail to attend.

Boston, Mass.

The following open-air meetings have been arranged for the month of August:

Friday, Aug. 23.—Merrimac square, West End.

Monday, Aug. 26.—Heath square, Roxbury.

Wednesday, Aug. 28.—Green, corner Washington, Ja. Pl.

Friday, Aug. 30.—Castle square.

Comrades, especially of the district in which a meeting is held, should be, on hand a little before 8 o'clock so as to get a crowd together before the chairman opens the meeting.

The Literary Agents of the ward branches are hereby reminded that it is their very important duty to see that plenty of literature is put out at these meetings and that it is an opportunity to procure subscriptions to the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE and other Party organs, that must not be neglected.

Let all take a hand and make the meetings a rousing success.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE,
Section Boston.

Itinerary of the Organizer of the Middle West Circuit, Comrade Phillip Veal.

Itinerary of the organizer of the Middle West Circuit, Comrade Phillip Veal:

Coshocton, August 22 and 23.
Zanesville, August 24 to 26.
Shawnee, August 27 to 20.
Glouster, August 30 to September 1.
Chillichothe, September 2 and 3.
Cincinnati, September 4 to 7.

Sections are requested to make arrangements accordingly.

JOHN D. GOERKE,
Secretary Middle West Circuit.

S. L. P. Lectures in Pittsburg.

Workingmen of Allegheny County are invited to attend these lectures, which are regularly being held every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Socialist Labor Party Headquarters, 111 Market street:

Sunday, Aug. 25.—Boat Excursion.

Sunday, Sept. 1.—Val Remmel, "Organized Labor."

Sunday, Sept. 8.—Thos. Lawry, "Labor Laws."

Sunday, Sept. 15.—Geo. A. Brown, "Labor and Politics."

Sunday, Sept. 22.—S. Schulberg, "Value, Price and Profit."

Sunday, Sept. 29.—H. A. J. Brown, "Society's Economic Development."

AGITATION COMMITEEE.

Labor Day in Syracuse.

Onondaga County Section has engaged Lakeside Park, the most popular grove on Onondaga Lake, for Labor Day. The Organized Scabbery could not get it. Last year we had the largest crowd, the Trades Assembly the smallest. Let every reader of THE PEOPLE call at headquarters and receive instructions now to make this picnic a greater success than the last. Daniel De Leon has consented to deliver the oration of the day, and every comrade and S. T. L. A. man in Central New York should be present. Readers of THE PEOPLE from Rochester, Auburn, Utica, Frankfort, Seneca Falls and the textile workers of Fulton are invited to come and hear De Leon. The best attractions are at Lakeside Park.

THOMAS CRIMMINS,
Organizer.

Bethlehem, Pa.

On Sunday, August 25, Section Bethlehem, S. L. P., will hold a picnic in Charles Geier's Bush, Philadelphia Road, South Bethlehem.

All members and friends of the Socialist Labor Party are invited to attend.

THE COMMITTEE.

Peoria, Ill.

Grand picnic at the Alps will be given by Section Peoria, S. L. P., Sunday, August 25th, 2 p. m. Local and outside speakers will be present. Comrades come all and have a good time.

Erie, Pa.

The following were elected officers of Section Erie, Pa., for the ensuing six months:

Organizer—L. M. Cunningham.

Financial Secretary—Herman Spittel.

Recording Secretary—J. F. Gingenbach.

Literary and "People" Agent—Fred Uhlmann.

Agent for Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung—Peter Kranz.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The news from the Field of Labor for the week ending Saturday, August 17th, was largely taken up with matters pertaining to the proposed 15 per cent. wage reduction at Fall River, Mass., and the characteristic misdoings of two conventions of pure and simple "labor" organizations, namely the International Typographical Union, and the Garment Workers' Union, held at Birmingham, Ala. and Baltimore, Md.

In the matter of the 15 per cent. wage reduction the Cotton Manufacturers Association met last Monday, August 12th, and, as predicted in the PEOPLE of that date, agreed to the enforcement of the wage reduction to take effect September 3rd.

The main reason given for this action is that it is impossible to make print cloths at a profit unless the cost of production is reduced. As is customary in all cases, the cost of production is reduced, not at the expense of the capitalists' profits, but of the workers' hide: it must come out of his skin and bones, his life.

It is possible that, though the reduction is agreed to, it may never be enforced. Strong factors are at work against such a course, and in favor of curtailment instead it being argued that a decrease of productions would attain the same result that a reduction of wages would and with less friction.

Of course, curtailment of production would mean a temporary idleness of indefinate duration for the 30,000 cotton mill workers, so that in the long run, they would be the losers anyway. Under capitalism the workers are always between the devil and the deep sea.

In this connection it is well to note that a preliminary shut-down of two weeks duration for the purpose of curtailing production, has been put into operation in the hosiery yarn mills of North and South Carolina and Alabama, where textile wages and conditions are worse than in Fall River. Taken all all in all it may be safely said that, despite the "prosperity" conferring advantages of American capitalism and the "benefical results" of pure and simple organizations, the lot of the textile workers tends steadily downward.

Regarding the convention of the International Typographical Union, a proposition to extend $15,000 in a special endeavor to unionize thoroughly the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburg, was made and referred to the Executive Council, at one of the sessions. At another session, a recommedative of the committee on allied trades abrogating the agreement with the Pressmens' and Bookbinders' Union was adopted and referred to a referendum vote.

These typical positions reflects the persistent stupidity and rascality of the pure and simple labor misleader. After spending many times $15,000 to unionize one newspaper office in New York City alone, namely the N. Y. Sun, this convention refers a proposition to expend $15,000 in a special endeavor to unionize thoroughly three cities in which the impotency of its organization has been repeatedly demonsrated.

Surely, the delegates assembled at that convention must realize the futility of such a move in the face of past experience. In view of these facts, there is but one conclusion possible from such misconduct and that is, the SPECIAL endeavor fund of $15,000, offers SPECIAL pickings to SPECIAL organizers: to the labor misleaders of the I. T. U.

Having confessed their impotency in assuming the position just considered, the I. T. U. proceeds to adopt a recommendation abrogating agreements with allied trades, in other words, it proceeds to make itself more impotent.

It is a peculiar fact that, whereas, capital is extending its ramifications in every conceivable direction, and augmenting its forces by uniting and consolidating them ever closer and tighter together, on the economic and political fields, the misleaders of labor are pursuing a directly opposite course. They are destroying unionism and isolating craft from craft, nay, they are even turning their organizations into instruments of defeat for their own membership, as witness the actions of Martin Fox, of the molders; O'Keefe, of the Longshoremen; Mitchell, of the Miners; etc., etc.

Where the class interests of the capitalists dictate "a community of interests" in all things capitalistic, the personal interests of the labor misleaders dictate a conflict of interests in all things socialistic, that is, in all relating to labor and its thorough organization.

This fact was clerely and fairly demonstrated at the convention of the Garment Workers. A resolution forbidding members from joining the militia was ruled out of order by the chairman, who was, on appeal sustained by a close vote, on the ground that it interferes with the civil duties of the members. This is thoroughly capitalistic. According to the doctrine of capitalism "there are no classes;" consequently there are no class interests. All are equals in the state, with rights and duties, as citizens, not as members of either the capitalist or working class. This specious argument is soon demonstrated to be false when put into operation. Who, for instance, has ever heard of a capitalist state in which the militia is used to prevent any destruction or depreciation of the property of labor, that is, its labor power? No one. Yet that same militia is used to prevent the destruction and depreciation of the property of the capitalists, by the shooting and killing of labor and the upholding of scabbing. The prattle about "civil" duties then, is but another means of preventing a true understanding of working class interests; of preventing that solidarity of labor which would undermine and destroy capitalist institutions and the capitalist class.

But what can be expected from organization dominated and controlled by men in the employ of the parties of capitalism? As President Lynch of the I.T. U. is a Democratic politician, so is Henry White, of the Garment Workers, a Republican politician.

Lynch has had many officers bestowed on him by Mayor Maguire, of Syracuse; while White was an applicant for patronage from Governor Roosevelt, in return for services rendered. Both have used their offices to their own personal advantage. What wonder then that their organizations should be so blind to their own interests and those of their class?

The only way for the workers to get rid of the capitalist system, with its wage reductions, shut-downs and impotent and corrupt "unions," is to organize along the lines of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party.

Workingmen study these organizations. Away with capitalism and the disorganizers of the working class!

MASSACHUSETTS.

Union Picnic of Sections of Greater Boston a Success.

The second annual picnic and field day of the Socialist Labor Party was held August 17, at Oak Island Grove, Revere. About one thousand people were present who entered heartily into the spirit of the occasion, which proved to be a success, financially and otherwise. Both railroad companies (steam and electric) promised the representatives of our committee ample accommodations to and from the grove, also that they would display such printed notices as the committee might furnish. At the eleventh hour the B.R.B. and L.R.R. refused to furnish any special accommodation, and the electric people did not use printed matter which was furnished them, nor notify their employees that a picnic would take place at Oak Island; but regardless of these difficulties the Fighting S. L. P. got there and back again and the State Executive Committee will have a generous contribution to the finances. During the afternoon the following sports and games were successfully carried out:

One mile bicycle race—open to all—won by John Lawson of Chelsea.

One mile bicycle race—for novices—won by John Pouler of Everett.

Three mile bicycle race—won by John Sweeney of Revere.

One hnudred yards dash—won by A. F. Myer of Boston.

Broad jump—won by John Connelly of Cambridge.

High jump—won by John Connelly of Cambridge.

Quarter mile run—won by J. Campbell of Reading.

Ladies' race—50 yards—won by Mrs. L. Bailey of Everett.

Baseball game between a nine composed of members of the Moroco Glazers' Alliance, S. T. & L. A., and one from the members of the S. L. P., was won by the former, with a score of 14 to 13.

In the early part of the evening the Scandinavian Socialist Singing Society gave a few selections, and later comrades Michael T. Berry of Haverhill and Alfred E. Jones of Everett delivered short addresses.

The success of the games was largely due to the efforts of Comrade Peter H. Grady, who was ably assisted by Comrades Johnson and Sullivan. Dancing was indulged in by most of those present, and was in charge of Comrade Daniel A. Law. The conditions at the grove were not all that could be desired, yet, all things considered, we certainly should feel encouraged to try again. The committee of arrangements consisted of Comrades A. Johnson, chairman; Albert M. Grant, Joel Miller, Thos. Britwell, Daniel Law, J. McPhee, J. W. Ducharme and N. Fugelstadt. This committee is requested to meet at headquarters of Section Everett on Sunday next, August 25, at 2 p.m., and all Sections are requested to make returns right away to Amos P. Jones, No. 200 Bradford street, Everett, or through their delegates. Comrade Jones put in the day and evening in the ticket booth, and he has proved the wisdom of the committee in its selection. His desire to have returns made promptly should be heeded. The money should be in the hands of the State Executive Committee as soon as possible.

ALBERT M. GRANT, Sec'y.
Everett, August 18.

Rockland County, Attention!

All residents of Rockland County willing to join the Socialist Labor Party or to take part in the S. L. P. campaign agitation are requested to send their names and addresses to

M. STEEL,
66 Main street, Nyack, N. Y.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

The capitalist interests of the country that are united in the so-called Morgan syndicates, have been augmenting the various consolidations in which they are interested, during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 18, according to the news from the Field of Capital.

The first great move that they made tween the American, Leyland and Atlantic Transport Steamship companies. The first line is a Rockefeller property; while the others are controlled by Morgan, Griscom Baker and other capitalists identified with the steel and other trusts; the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is also interested.

These closer relations, in the shape of a working agreement, will, it is believed, eventually lead to the formation of an entirely new corporation, owning stock in all the lines and controlling them; operating them as separate lines in direct "community of interest." If this consolidation is effected, and it seems likely, 44 ships, the majority of them twin screw with a total of nearly 380,000 tonnage carrying capacity will be practically owned and controlled by the one company.

The second great move was the purchase of the Bethlehem Iron Company by the Bethlehem Steel Company, for $7,500,000. The Bethlehem Steel Company is controlled by C. M. Schwab, President of the Steel Trust. It was bought to prevent the Maxim and Cramp Combination from entering into the making of armor plate in competition with the Steel Trust.

The purchase of the Bethlehem Iron Company, following as it did so closely upon the purchase of the Shelby Steel Tube Company, has led to rumors of negotiations for the purchase of other rivals of the Steel Trust.

The companies in question are the Tennessee Iron & Coal Company, and the Republic Steel Company. The latter company is said to be the largest steel company, outside of the Steel Trust. Its absorption would place the Billion and a Half Dollar Corporation in control of 95 per cent. of the steel and iron output of the country.

The third move was the agreement entered into by the Hogg Syndicate, the largest independent oil producer in the Beaumont district of Texas, to sell all its oil to the Wyatts Pierce Oil Company. The latter company is controlled by Rockefeller, it being a subsidiary company of the Standard Oil Company. This virtually places the Rockefeller interests in control of the oil output of Texas.

The Fourth move was the merging of the leading coal mines of Illinois into a ten million dollar trust, preparatory to their absorption into the $300,000,000 National Coal Trust, presided over by Morgan and his associates.

This, it must be admitted, is a very good record for so few men in so short a time.

It shows that the joke of the Morgan group of capitalists capturing the world and building a fence around it is fast becoming a serious fact.

Aside from these, other stupendous capitalist events have occurred.

The greatest was the issuance of a $5,000,000 mortgage by the Consolidated Tobacco Company in favor of the Morton Trust Company. This mortgage is to provide for the issuance of 4 per cent. bonds to run fifty years. The Consolidated Tobacco Company is a consolidation of the American Tobacco Company, the Continental Tobacco Company, the American Cigar Company, and subsidiary concerns. The mortgage covers all the properties of these companies and concerns.

Another noteworthy event was the formation of the Hat Trust, to be capitalized at $25,000,000, and to consist of the Knox, Dunlap and other large hat manufacturing companies of this country.

New Brunswick, N. J., Attention!

Readers of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party are requested to meet at 137 Nelson street on Saturday, August 24, 8 p. m., for the purpose of organizing a Section of the Socialist Labor Party. Those interested are requested to call upon or address

FRANK, ZURER,
137 Nelson Street,
New Brunswick, N. J.,

Section Erie, Pa.

"The Aims and Objects of the Socialist Labor Party," will be discussed at our next meeting, Friday evening, August 23rd at Nickel Plate Hall, corner of Peach street.

BUFFALO! BUFFALO!

Second Grand Excursion

AROUND GRAND ISLAND, ARRANGED BY

Section Erie County, N. Y. S. L. P.

ON THE NEW BOAT "20th CENTURY,"

SUNDAY, AUGUST 25TH. 1901.

Dancing on Lower Deck, Good Music. Refreshments, Stops Will be Made.

Boat Leaves Foot of Genesee Street at 9.30 a. m. Sharp.

TICKETS, 25 CENTS. Children from 6 to 14 years, 15 Cents.

GRAND S. L. P. RALLY

ARRANGED BY SECTION

Allegheny County, Pa.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 25, 1901.

Up the Monongahela River, on the Beautiful Steamer Dacotah.

Boat leaves Pittsburg wharf, foot of Market St., at 8.30 a. m., 20th St. South Side, at 9.15 a. m., Homestead, 10.15 a. m., Braddock, 10.45 a. m., Port Perry, (above the Lock), 11.15 a. m., and McKeesport at 12.15 p. m.

BOAT WILL POSITIVELY LEAVE AT TIME SPECIFIED.

Children under 10 years free, when accompanied by parents.

GOOD MUSIC. TICKETS, 25 CENTS